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A QUESTION OF ETHICS.

In our hasty article of Wednesday the 6th, we thus stated the ethics of the 7th Ward question in one of its aspects:

"As the ward nominees, under the law, are not voted for separately by and in their several wards, but on one ticket at one polling place (the market house), the party practice necessarily follows the law's method, and requires the ward's nominations to come before a town convention for ratification before the party will pledge its whole town strength to the ward's nominees. That brings the ward's action completely under the town convention's control. The power to ratify includes, inherently, the power to reject; and such control by the town convention is not disputed."

We do not find, upon review, that we could state the political law in fewer words, or that more would be necessary.

We learn that some excellent gentlemen have put forth curious views on this subject. That is because they are not "instructed politicians." [We mean no personal disrespect: we are merely stating a fact necessary to be reckoned with in considering the question of authority.] If they had been college bred, that is, under the system prevailing in North Carolina before the war and in the great colleges of Europe now, they would understand at once such a simple and rudimentary question of party law as that involved in the recent case here. It would not be necessary to go into the a b c of the question of human government, which an instructed politician has at his fingers' ends.

Blackstone says that there is an "ultimate despotism" which resides in every government. The difference in the form of governments will be found, upon analysis, to rest upon the difference in the location of this ultimate despotism. In Persia, as we described it the other day in the case of the late Shah, it resides in the monarch absolutely. The other extreme is found among the lowest savages and perhaps in a frontier mining camp. There each man is a law unto himself. That is anarchy. In England and the United States the Anglo-Saxon countries, especially, we have "liberty restrained by law." So that "home rule" or "local self-government" is not conterminous with the individual's body—or even with that of his wife! if we may enliven a dry subject by a bit of pleasantry—but is (subject always to the ultimate despotism) placed here and there by our laws. In the matter of aldermen in the city of Fayetteville, for example, the law places the choice in the whole body of the people and not in the wards. The party practice follows the law neccessarily. It has no alternative, unless the law be changed. In fact, it will probably be found that the law is founded upon a party exigency under our post-bellum condition.

Where the ultimate despotism resides under our system of government in the United States was the question fought out in the war, and it may be interesting in this connection to advert to it.

Those who believed, in the right of secession—the favorite doctrine of New England in the early days—rested their belief upon the doctrine that the State was the absolute sovereign. Their opponents held that the ultimate despotism resided in the Federal Head. The war settled the question after a fashion, which a publicist writer thus describes:

The Government created by the Constitution is not, technically, a Democracy, but a Representative Republic, and not a National Republic, but a "Confederated Republic," as Washington pronounced it. Whether it was, in the language of the German Constitutional lawyers, a *Bundestaat* or a *Staatenbund*, that is, a Federal State or a Federation of States, is a question which may be said to have been decisively settled by the civil war—that is to say, it is a Union of States, with a will of its own distinct from the mere sum of the wills of its constituent States, and with the power to enforce this will against a recalcitrant member, whether it acts on States or individuals; but it is strictly limited to its sphere, and perhaps we may adopt the refinement of calling it a Limited Federal State.

But while the larger question involved in the late war is more or less complex, the recent local one is quite simple, it seems to us. Nevertheless, if there are any whose technical training in the "higher politics" would lend authority to their words, who desire to discuss the question as one purely of ethics, we shall be glad to hear from them.

We must not be understood as implying that we would reject the opinion of any one who may be disposed to give a reason for the faith that is in him. What we mean is that when it comes to a question of authority in a matter involving the science of government, the holder of a proper diploma in that science is an authority, while the holder of a mere lawyer's license is not. Not that a lawyer, from the nature of his studies and business, does not know more than the average man about the science of government. But, while, for example, a dentist, from the nature of his studies and business, knows more than the average man about medicine and surgery, one applies to a graduate in medicine and surgery as authority where those sciences are involved. There are a number of lawyers in North Carolina who are learned in the science of government, but the great body of them are not.

We refer to these matters in order to inform the public as to the relative value of opinions expressed on the 7th ward question by different classes of our population.

We are not, of course, re-opening the concrete question that so excited the community. That, we understand to have been settled by the action of the town convention and to have been confirmed by the action of the subsequent ward primary and by the votes of all but one of the Democratic candidates.

What we are aiming at is to have it understood, now, while the matter is fresh, that the town convention controls in case of disputes in the wards, or that adequate reasons be given for establishing the contrary doctrine. None have been so far, and the matter may be of vital consequence at another election.

LOOK TO THEIR RECORD.

The time is approaching when the Democratic hosts will be called to assemble in their precinct primaries to take the first steps, by the election of delegates to the county convention, in the momentous business of choosing nominees for State offices and for President and Vice President of the United States, and of formulating a platform for those nominees to stand upon.

We published in the Daily OBSERVER of April 25th, and in the Weekly of April 30th, the Plan of Organization recently adopted by the State committee. The note appended thereto says:

"As a result of the passage of the new election law many townships have been divided into voting precincts and no committees have been elected for these precincts; the several County Executive committees are hereby requested to appoint, as soon as practicable, committees for each new precinct, appointing whenever practicable the members of the old township committee resident in the new precincts. The committees thus appointed will serve until their successors shall be elected, which should be at first precinct meeting hereafter held."

Sections 1 and 2 of the plan of precinct organization are as follows:

"1. The unit of county organization shall be the voting precinct. In each precinct there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several precincts in the meetings first called by the County Executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all the committee meetings.

"2. The chairmen of the several precinct committees shall compose the County Executive committee, which shall meet at the same time and place as the county convention first held in each election year, and elect a chairman of said county committee, who need not be a member of the committee, and he shall preside at all meetings of said committee, and shall hold his place until his successor shall be elected. A majority of said precinct chairmen, in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum. The county committee shall likewise appoint a central committee of five, who shall act in its stead when the county committee is not in session. Wherever a township contains two or more voting precincts, the chairman of the several precinct committees shall compose the Township Executive committee, whose duty it shall be to call all necessary Township conventions and the chairman of the Township committee shall preside at all Township conventions. The Township committee shall elect its own chairman. Should any Township committee fail to call a Township convention, when necessary, the chairman of the County Executive committee shall call the same."

Here, now, fellow Democrats, is the beginning of party control. See to it that none but men whose antecedents give warrant that they can be relied upon to *respect the trust reposed in them*, are selected as precinct committeemen, and let these in turn choose for their chairman (who, it will be seen, compose the county executive committee), each, their truest and strongest member.

Next, exercise a like care in the selection of delegates to the county convention, and then let the county convention "distinguish itself," so to speak, in its selection of delegates to the State convention. The State convention, as you know, will select the four delegates at large to the national convention, and has the power of ratifying and instructing the district delegates (two from each district) who are usually chosen, just before the State convention assembles, by the State convention delegates assembled in convention by congressional districts.

We have given our readers lately several illustrations, (notably the case of the capture of the Michigan convention by the administration corruptionists), of the desperate measures which Mr. Cleveland and his golden fingered agents are using to prevent the voice of the great silver masses of the country from finding expression in the national Democratic convention. Three fourths, at least, of the people of the United States are Democrats in principle. Free silver, as declared for in the Chicago platform of 1892, is a Democratic principle. In this campaign it is *the* Democratic principle which is the issue and which is to win or lose. The effort of its opponents, the strongest of whom is the President and among whom are nearly all of the Republicans of the capitalist States, is to defeat silver in the conventions, so that it may not figure as an issue in the campaign between the two great parties.

That is the battle which is being so fiercely waged now in Illinois, Iowa and other States. Apparently, we are almost all one way in North Carolina, but unless the real friends of silver are vigilant, the gold men will slip in delegates who may cry lustily enough for silver, but whose votes in the State convention may be given for delegates to the national convention who will wear a silver mask only. This is the vital point. Look to it closely. Of course, no Federal office holder can be tolerated for a moment as a delegate to any convention. He is not a free agent. He belongs, necessarily, to the goldbug President.

Here, in Fayetteville, it will be remembered, the clerk of the court divided the township (the township of Cross Creek, not the municipality of Fayetteville), under the law passed by the last legislature, into four quarters marked by the four streets that lead from the city hall. Let the loyal Democrats in these several quarters get their heads together in advance of the call, so that they may not be caught napping.

But, by all means, look to the record of those whom you choose for party servants.

THE PRECINCT PRIMARIES.

We give elsewhere the "Plan of Organization" adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee. It was published by us nearly a month ago, and is reprinted now because the effect of its new provisions seems to have escaped the observation of most of our people.

The last legislature changed the law so as to provide for the sub-division of voting precincts (townships) where the number of voters exceeded 350. This change was recognized by the Executive committee as compelling them to make the precinct, instead of the township, the unit of party organization.

With respect to our own town and county, we have to say that if the reader will turn to the OBSERVER of February 6th he will find the official advertisement of Mr. Cyrus Murphy, clerk of the court of Cumberland county, dividing the township of Cross Creek into four quarters delineated by the four streets that radiate from the city hall (market house.) The voting places designated by him are not, of course, necessarily the assembly places of the new Democratic precinct primaries. It will be seen that the county executive committee is required to call these primaries, and they will designate the places as well as the time of meeting.

Meanwhile, it behooves all good and loyal Democrats, especially those who are opposed to the party methods which caused the Democracy such an inglorious defeat two years ago, to consider how they may wrest the control of the party from the incompetent hands that wrecked it, wherever such a state of affairs is found to exist in any of the counties. That is the first duty of all good citizens who seek redress of governmental wrongs through the Democratic organization.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO!

What are we coming to,

(1) When the President, elected by the Democracy, allows the man (Senator Hill) for whom he wouldn't vote for for Governor when nominated by the party in his own State, to block action on a resolution calling for an investigation of his recent bond deals?

And,

(2) When that Senator again blocks such action under such a charge as this made by Senator Pettigrew on Tuesday in the open Senate:

"Mr. Pettigrew asserted his belief that recent financial scares had been purposely worked up by the present administration in order to force Congress to pass administration measures, and after that to compel financial transactions 'to enrich the favorites of the President, if not the President himself.' There had been, he said the deliberate conspiracy on the part of the administration to break down the Government's credit. Mr. Pettigrew spoke of a part taken by a 'former law partner of Grover Cleveland' in negotiating bond contracts with the Morgan syndicate. The Senator said that if some Mayor or Governor or less favored individual than a President had acted in this way 'impeachment or criminal prosecution would have followed at once.' Mr. Pettigrew believed in a searching investigation which would 'lay bare' the alleged secret features of the bond transactions. He also criticised Mr. Sherman for his recent tribute to the Treasury administration. He said the award of the forfeited bonds to Morgan & Co., was 'rotten to the core.'"

Since the above, the resolution has passed by a vote of 51 to 6—the 6 being the administrationists Caffrey, Faulkner, Gray, Hill, Mitchell of Wisconsin, and Palmer.

Now let the 51 stand firm.

THE NEW CANDIDATE.

Some months ago, we received a number of copies of the Indianapolis Something or Other, a newspaper from the Hoosier State filled with a laudatory account of Mr. Matthews, who it informed the world was the Democratic Governor of that commonwealth, and a prospective candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. We had heard nothing further of the matter until yesterday's New York World came to hand, with a seven column letter from Indianapolis launching his "Presidential boom."

We hardly think Mr. Matthews will do. He says he is strong for silver, but doubts "if any steps should be taken for the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the United States until an earnest and sincere effort has been made to hold an international conference on the question." He says "try England, France, Germany. * * If they fail, take the matter up independently and solve the problem for ourselves." Mr. Matthews is four years behind the times. What he proposes now, as if it were something brand new, was all in the Chicago platform of 1892. It called for submission of the ratio to international agreement—meaning at the then impending Brussels conference—and, if that failed, to our own Congress for solution. The Brussels conference refused to act and so did the Democratic Congress—and so might another, and so on, *ad infinitum*. No more postponement, Mr. Matthews.

THE UNIVERSITY.

It is gratifying to every friend of the University to note the marked growth in all its departments which the catalogue for 1896 shows.

There are 38 Professors, and 534 students have attended during the year, as follows: The Law school has 58 students, the Medical school 30, the Summer school for teachers 140, the college 333, making a total of 524.

108 courses of study are offered in 14 departments. Free tuition is offered to teachers and candidates for the ministry. 75 endowed scholarships are given to needy boys of talent and character. $16,000 is loaned in small sums to students needing help.

A letter to the editor from President Winston says:

It would be a great pleasure to me to give a scholarship to some needy, talented boy in your office, or from your county.

A Rejoinder from the Maligned.

Correspondence of the Observer.

We wonder why it is that if Jones disagree with Brown in religion or politics Jones is a knave or a fool? What is it in religion and politics which makes little men intolerant? We have wondered much of late what ails the versatile editor of the Charlotte Observer that he is so persistently flinging epithetic gold bricks upon those who happen not to agree with the Observer as to what is, at this time, for the best interest of the Democracy and therefore, as we think, for the good of the people, and so constantly hurling them at the heads of those who have seen fit, on an occasion or two, within twelve months, to meet each other for consultations? The air, within a radius of fifty miles of the Observer's office, is murky with such choice epithetic brickbats as "traitors," "conspirators," "ducks," "catalines," "anarchists," "buzzards," "dying mule," "dickers," "thief," etc. Well, Joe, naturally, is a good fellow, they say, and, if left to himself, means well, and would not, of his own motion, vilify his neighbors or pervert truth. But it is hardly to be expected, we suppose, in these blessed days of gold standard honesty and plenty, that a poor editor should quarrel with his belly—he'd better quarrel with his neighbor 'Tis said that our friend is editor of a paper not owned or controled, as to its policy, by himself. We wonder if in this lies the answer to the question as to "what ails Joe?"

We be growing charitably-minded these days, and love even those who despitefully use us. We sterling silver men are not, in this day of *gold standard honor*, publishing to all mankind the proceedings of executive sessions of executive committees. We are not even tempted to speak above a whisper of a certain secret "preliminary caucus" meeting of certain patriotic members of the State Democratic executive committee and others (names all known) held in a certain room in the Yarborough House, at Raleigh, the 6th day of July, 1892, at which time and place a certain telegram was formulated, discussed and ordered sent, and was sent, to Mr. Marion Butler, by certain of said patriots, now of the gold standard persuasion, (we know the very man who sent the telegram), humbly asking for his advice as to which of several names given he preferred should be chosen chairman of the State Democratic executive committee to conduct the great campaign of 1892; and we are not even whispering the name of that patriotic gentleman who was detailed by the aforesaid patriots then and there assembled, to hoodwink the executive committee into an adjournment for an hour, so that the "preliminary caucus" might have time to receive Mr. Butler's reply by wire, designating who should be the chairman; nor are we telling to outsiders what took place in the committee rooms when the knowledge of said telegram and its contents came to the ears of committeemen. But suffice it to say that they, the one who sent the telegram and the "hoodwinker," are not of the number of those sterling silver men who have never yet voted a Republican ticket, and who will not bend the knee to the golden calf which Mr. Cleveland has set up.

* * * * *

"O, by the way!" Not many years ago an editor of one of the great daily papers, who was called upon to respond to "An Independent Press," at a dinner in New York, did some mighty plain talking. We wonder, some times, if what he said then is wholly out of date to-day? We know for a certainty, since Mr. Carlisle's conversion, and since the silver scales have so miraculously fallen from the eyes of the Hon. John Henderson under the blessed influence of the gold standard of honor, that the world has grown in grace, and, it may be, that what was true then is not true now. But knowing, as he is reported to have said, that "we have no independent press among the powerful dailies of the nation," he for a long while refused to reply, but being insisted on to do so, said:

"There is no such a thing in America as an independent press, unless it is out in the country towns. You are all slaves. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dare express an honest opinion. If you express it you know before hand that it will not appear in print. I am paid $150 per week for keeping honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for doing similar things. If I should allow honest opinions to be printed in one issue of my paper, like Othello, my occupation would be gone. The man who would be so foolish as to write honest opinions would be out on the streets looking for another job. The business of a leading journalist is to distort the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of mammon, and to sell his country and his race for daily bread, or for what is about the same, his salary. You know this, and I know it, and what folly to be toasting an independent press! We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping-jacks. They pull the string and we dance. Our time, our talent, our possibilities are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes."

SILVER BRICK.

The Graded School and the Vance Statue.

Correspondence of the Observer.

During a recent visit to Washington, I went into Statuary Hall in the Capitol, and the want of statues to North Carolina's illustrious dead was not calculated to stir my State pride. Why are they not there? It is not for the lack of men, great and good. How delighted I would have been to have seen among the, to me, unfamiliar forms one representing the noble, honest, cheerful, friendly, countenance of our own beloved Vance.

The stranger from North Carolina would feel secure and at home in his presence, for he was with the people, of the people, and never forgot the good of his people, and his faithful kindness and good deeds for his State and countrymen should be remembered and recounted there. Surely some would be prompted to follow his truly patriotic example.

Would it not be better for the Vance Monument Committee to erect a statue to him in Washington than to build a monument in North Carolina where there is no danger of his being forgotten.

His proper place is among the leaders of the nation, and our State pride should cause us to see that he is remembered as such.

The Fayetteville Graded School was asked to contribute toward a monument for Vance, and when it was mentioned to the school all the pupils and teachers gladly responded.

On May 14th they propose to give an entertainment historical or patriotic, something after the order of America which visitors to the World's Fair saw with so much pleasure and profit as an historical lesson. Parents, children and citizens generally are asked to favor the undertaking in every possibly way.

B. L.

Stock Law Question.

Correspondence of the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—In your daily sheet of April 11th, 1896, is a reply from Mr. McDuffie, in which he ably defends himself of not receiving any money for his services rendered in retaining the obnoxious stock law act of '93 on the statute book of North Carolina by Mr. A. A. McKethan.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to set forth facts to the public in this matter concerning the stock law act of '93 in this part of the township for consideration. Mr. Thrower, James D. Geddie and myself were appointed a committee in this part of the township by the people at a meeting called for the purpose of knowing what they wanted, and I canvassed this territory and found 150 persons on the inside opposed to the stock law. I found out of that number between 50 and 75 land owners owning 11,000 acres of land on the inside, and they said they were opposed to the stock law; that they were opposed to class legislation; that they would not support any candidate who favors class legislation.

Messrs. Z. Taylor and Warren Carver and J. C. Currie were elected by the people to represent the people of this county. Mr. Z. Taylor and Mr. Carver did their duty. Mr. J. C. Currie promised to do the same. Suppose we see how Mr. Currie proceeds when he gets to Raleigh. Moreover, it came to pass that Mr. Currie received a petition from the people with 130 names asking repeal of the stock law act of 1893 in this part of the township, and it so happened that Mr. J. C. Currie thought that he could not reach just conclusions from the people who elected him. He wrote W. J. McPhail a letter and told him what he had in his possession from the people; and it came to pass that W. J. McPhail says hold on, Mr. Currie, until the 15th, until I can show you our great possessions—this beautiful land, nineteen thousand five hundred belong to us. And Mr. Currie says this petition from W. J. McPhail, an enemy of the People's party and its principles, with 39 names signed to it, some out of the State, some out of the county, some out of this territory, some non-land owners, this petition, Mr. Currie says, demands our attention, and for some cause the will of the people was defeated.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to state to the public that when I canvassed this territory I was not so ignorant as to think that the acreage of land would represent the people, and it seems to me if J. C. Currie was so anxious for us to reach just conclusions that he would have written to some out of the 130 persons opposed to the stock law in this territory so he could have been instructed.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to state to you and the public that S. P. Denning has not joined any secret organization since he left the democratic party. I left the democratic party because it left the principles of democracy, and joined the people's party, because I believe the platform and its principles are pure democracy.

Now, Mr. McDuffie, lets see if Mr. Z. Taylor's bill to leave it to the qualified voters is correct or not. Laws of North Carolina, session 1891, page 20, section 7—No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, shall contract any debt, pledge its faith, or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officer of the same, except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of the majority of the qualified voters therein.

Sec. 9. All taxes levied by any county, city, town, or township, shall be uniform and ad valorem upon all property in the same except property exempted by this constitution.

Sec. 13. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall assume to pay, nor shall any tax be levied or collected for the payment of any debt, or the interest upon any debt contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion.

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this article, and substitute others in their place, except sections seven, nine and thirteen, but the supreme court has dodged this issue by calling it a local assessment, a burden and not a tax. Now, the constitution of North Carolina, or the act of the legislature of 1893, is incorrect. The American people have revolutionized and declared that taxation without representation is unjust and has been condemned by the good people of America. Mr. Taylor's bill leaving it to a vote of the qualified voters was correct, according to the constitution of North Carolina, but Mr. J. C. Currie was as dumb as an oyster on this subject.

Now, Mr. Currie, I am not surprised at that beautiful petition, with its changing colors, for a false statement in this matter, and so far as Mr. McDuffie's referring me to any passage in the bill, I think I have read enough to know that some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, doctrines and devils. It was on the 52nd day of the last legislature that Warren Carver passed the bill in the Senate, and it was sent to the House properly but stolen, and some one in this case has not got an easy conscience, for it is more than Judas would do to betray the Saviour without money.

Now our lands are advertised for sale without representation to satify a local assessment for a few individuals in this territory, living on the line. We the masses of the people and the farming interest of this part of the township have satisfied our State and county. Do the people in this territory own any real estate or not. Can the sheriff bid our land off and pay for it out of the people's money of this county, when it is not a burden, neither a tax for this county.

If this is law, and according to the Constitution of North Carolina and our law makers, it is high time something ought to be done for the poor tenant who tills the rich man's soil in this territory, with a naked back and half enough to eat. Let the next legislature enact a law to place a burden or a local assessment upon their property for the benefit of their tenants so they could hide shameness and get enough meat and bread to satisfy the stomach. This would be a charitable act of the legislature. I don't think the 17,500 acres of land would grumble at it.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will publish this letter for the consideration of the public, I will drop the matter until the campaign opens, then facts will be set forth to the public.

S. P. DENNING.

Will Come Back Then.

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY, May 8, '96.

I voted the Populist ticket last election, but I will never vote that way again if bossism is driven out of the Democratic party.

R. J. PRICE.

The Board of Trustees of the Norma School for colored, has re-elected E. E. Smith Principal, for the ensuing year.

The Atlantic Coast Line is going to make a miniature park on the site of the old depot.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mayor and Alderman.

"H. Eye," the Wilmington Star's correspondent, says:

The Mayor, Col. W. S. Cook, is agent of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company and a stockholder in each of the different manufactories of the town. He has made a Mayor acceptable to the people without regard to their political affiliations. Capt. David H. Ray is one of the most popular and most successful merchants of Fayetteville, an excellent financier and an honest man. He, too, is a stockholder in every enterprise in the community. W. H. Powell is a young man who has represented the town for two years as alderman for the first ward and as one of the street commissioners. He is also a merchant who has amassed good property from an exceedingly small start a few years ago; but be it said to his praise his success is due to a strict observance of the rules of honesty and economy, and not to any of the practices known "to ways that are dark."

The Aldermen—Messrs. R. L. Holland and James G. Hollingsworth are the youngest men on the Board. But they are both successful, sagacious and popular merchants, constituting the firm of Hollingsworth & Holland. They are both popular young men, as the fact that they both received the same number of votes in the recent election and the highest vote polled, fully attests. William S. Maultsby also represents the mercantile interests of the town and is regarded as one of the best salesmen that ever stood behind the counter. Thomas T. Wright is one of the finest coach and sign painters in the South, and is an employe of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co. Benjamin R. Taylor is a man engaged in general business pursuits, successful in all he undertakes. D. A. McMillan and Ronald McMillan, brothers, are members of the well-known firm of McMillan Bros., manufacturers of turpentine stills, etc., and merchants in North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. They are young men, who commenced business on their own account in Fayetteville soon after the war, with limited capital and are to-day among our wealthiest citizens. Chas. B. McMillan, a farmer and renter, being proprietor of a large amount of real estate, clever, successful and influential. Alfred A. McKethan, the only surviving member of the old firm of A. A. McKethan & Son, favorably known all over the Southern States. Mr. Kethan is the proprietor of the Fayetteville Bucket Factory, and is identified with almost every other manufacturing enterprise in the community. He has for years been a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and like his grand old father, has always given his time and money and influence to the upbuilding of his town and the prosperity of his county. Major Wm. F. Campbell is head salesman in the mammoth dry goods house of F. W. Thornton, and is efficient not only in that capacity, but in every position which he has ever occupied. Leighton Huske is a son of the Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, rector of St. John's Episcopal church for quite a number of years, retiring only on account of ill health and the infirmity of age. He is quite a young man and is employed as book-keeper for the wholesale * * house of A. E. Rankin & Co. Joseph B. Underwood, Jr., is an energetic and successful merchandise broker, a young man and the successful suitor for the hand of one of the fairest daughters of Fayetteville, whom he recently won and now calls "my wife." A. B. Raiford is a young man who has for a long time been officially connected with the Fayetteville Gas and Electric Light Company. He has served the town acceptably as alderman for one year. He is the son of a father who was a deep-dyed-in-the-wool Republican, but he has himself been an active uncompromising Democrat.

Now, Mr. Editor, you will discover that the aldermen of Fayetteville represent every material interest of the town—merchants, manufacturers, railroads, steamboat, gas and electric lights, clerks, book-keepers and mechanics. We have thus interested all classes of our population in the affairs of the town; and we have also put the management of the interests of the town in the hands of young men—the majority of them being under 35 years of age. We would say to other communities, go thou and do likewise.

Commencement at Peace Institute, Raleigh North Carolina.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

The meeting of the Alumnae will be held on Saturday, May 30th, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. All the alumnae and old pupils who have finished at Peace are cordially invited to be present. The railroads have offered reduced rates for tickets from May 28th with final limit June 4th. All alumnae who desire to attend will please notify the Principal and they will be provided with entertainment during their stay.

The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Sabbath morning, May 31st, at the Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Peyton H. Hoge of Wilmington, N. C.

The commencement exercises will be held on Monday evening June 1st, and the Diplomas and Medals will be presented by the Rev. C. G. Venable of New Bern, N. C.

The annual concert on Tuesday evening June 2nd, we hope to make especially entertaining.

There will be many new features in the exercises this year, and all old pupils and friends and patrons of the school are cordially invited to be present.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Changed to June 4th to Accommodate Vice President Stevenson.

The faculty have changed the date of Commencement day from Wednesday, June 3rd to Thursday, June 4th, in order to accommodate Vice President Stevenson, who has found that the wedding of his daughter will prevent his coming earlier than the 4th of June. The Vice President, with Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson and Mr. Stevenson will arrive at Greensboro at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, June 4th, and will be escorted from there to the University by a delegation of the trustees and alumni. It is hoped to give this distinguished party a reception worthy of them and of the State.

At the commencement the Vice President will deliver the diplomas to the graduates and make an address, and will be given a public reception where everybody will have an opportunity to greet him and his family. GEO. T. WINSTON,
State papers please copy. President.

Down the Cape Fear.

What a joy a trip down the Cape Fear used to be in the good old days of steamboating! With the Henrietta, the Fanny, the Hurt and the Worth and Murchison, to say nothing of the short-lived side-wheelers Scottish Chief and Spray! A gentleman (an old-timer) who is going to attend the Episcopal Council at Wilmington, with his wife, said the other day he thought he would take the river route for the sake of the pleasure of the thing.

Who, also, does not remember that old landmark, the famous magnolia. We are reminded of all this by seeing the following in this morning's Wilmington Messenger, copied from the Southport Leader:

Twelve miles above Wilmington, off the Cape Fear river, some years ago, stood the largest and most magnificent magnolia tree, probably in the State, its trunk measuring in circumference about sixteen feet. It was isolated from all other growth, consequently its form was symmetrical, and beautiful beyond description. It stood near the river, many of its roots penetrating the stream, which caused its leaves to have a deeper green and flowers to grow larger and fragrant. I have often seen this monarch of the forest and been impressed with its grandeur. In season for miles around the air was impregnated with perfume sent forth by innumerable flowers which peeped out fresh from under the foliage.

But alas, the growth of a hundred years was destroyed in as many minutes. It was discovered that the tree stood on a very valuable deposit of rock, and soon dynamite was brought into requisition, and not a vestige of his old landmark remains. This rock was used in filling up the new inlet.

Not more than seventy yards away is a grave yard, only three marble slabs remaining, the headboards as well as the tombs, built of brick, being scattered in piles of confusion.

The inscription on the first slab is "Seared to the memory of William B. Meares, Wilmington, N. C., who departed this life on the 11th of October, 1841, in the 54th year of his age." Mr. Meares was a great man, he was a lawyer of celebrity and the largest rice planter on the river. Our esteemed Judge Meares and, Dr. Walter Meares, are, I believe, his only surviving children.

On the second slab is the following: "Sacred to the memory of Joseph H. Watters, who departed this life January 16, 1841, in 68th year of his age." Here lies the ashes of another great man, who, in his day, was looked upon as authority on all matters of importance.

The third slab bears the inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Hooper Watters, who died on the 30th of June, 1844, age 74." She was the last surviving child of William Hooper, one of the singers of the American Declaration of Independence.

The Winchester Dead.

Mrs. R. W. Bidgood, President of the Ladies' Confederate Monument Association for Cumberland county, has received a letter from Mrs. Armistead Jones, the President of the State Association, urging that action be taken by Cumberland in the matter of providing headstones for the North Carolina dead soldiers buried in the cemetery at Winchester, Virginia. North Carolina has the largest number of dead buried there, yet it is the only State which has failed to provide headstones for its own.

The list of names of these, with company and regiment, was given in the OBSERVER of the 19th of March. A number were from this and adjacent counties. The cost of a headstone, simply inscribed, will be $3.50. Any contributor may designate the particular soldier he desires to commemorate, or he may send what he pleases, either more or less than $3.50, to Mrs. Bidgood, who will see that it goes into the general fund, now about half made up.

Improvements.

Mr. Herbert Lutterloh is now having a third brick office erected on Donaldson Street.

50,000 brick have already been stacked on the site of St. John's Parrish House. Architect Klutz is now engaged in drawing the plan and as soon as it arrives bids for the contract will be received.

Work has commenced on the new colored Episcopal Church which is to be erected on the corner of Ramsey and Moore Streets, by the munificence of Mrs. W. F. Cochran. The church will be a handsome brick one.

Magistrate's Court.

The case of Jno. Robinson, col., against Jno. McGee and J. W. Cogdell for forcible trespass, was tried before 'Squire McLean Friday morning. Messrs. H. L. Cook and A. S. Hall represented the prosecution and Capt. Ray the defendants. After lengthy arguments by the counsel the defendants were bound over to court.

"For Purity Suffereth Long."

Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "LaGrippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *Its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me."
June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1.6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine
Restores Health
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.
Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) *free* to any man on application.

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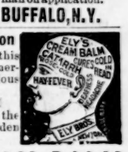
we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.



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is a local disease and is the result of colds and sudden climate changes.

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Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflamation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

There is fun in the foam, and health in the cup of HIRES Rootbeer—the great temperance drink.
Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 50c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

If you are **CONSUMPTIVE** or have Indigestion, Painful fits or inability of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

YOUNG WIVES
We Offer You a Remedy Which Insures SAFETY to LIFE of Both Mother and Child.

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ROBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN, HORROR AND DANGER.
Makes CHILD-BIRTH Easy.
Endorsed and recommended by physicians, midwives and those who have used it. Beware of substitutes and imitations.
Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free, containing voluntary testimonials.
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A man is known by the whiskey he keeps. If he has a good whiskey he shows wisdom, correct taste and true hospitality, for he considers the health and enjoyment of his guests, his family and himself. Prudence and common sense say good whiskey. Science and correct taste say this is I. W. HARPER'S Nelson County, Ky., Whiskey. It's a gentleman's whiskey. A pure, delicious beverage and a grand appetizer and strengthener. Don't forget the name, "I. W. HARPER'S" Nelson County, Ky., Whiskey.

SOLD BY
J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 7, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

THE MUDDLE-HEADED GOLDBUGS.

Thegoldbug argumenters are evidently getting out of ammunition, and as they realize this are losing their heads. Says our usually astute contemporary, the New York World:

"The plea most frequently put forward in behalf of free silver is that it would 'advance prices.' But what prices? It might compel every workingman and wage-earner in the country to pay more for everything consumed by his family, but would it add anything to his wages? Certainly not for a long time, and meanwhile higher prices would steadily impoverish him. It could not possibly add anything to the price of wheat, corn or cotton, for these are world commodities, the price of which is fixed by world-wide conditions of supply and demand, and not by the conditions of any one country. For proof look at the facts. About a year ago cotton was worth a trifle over five cents a pound. Now it is worth 8¼. Wheat was worth 50 cents or less. It is now worth about 70 cents. There has been no currency legislation of any kind in the interim. But cheap money would put up the price of many things, mainly things of necessity. It would make every man's living cost him more, and as every man has many things to buy and only one thing to sell, 'higher prices' can only mean distress and calamity to the majority."

Now, observe how inconsistent this statement of the great "metropolitan" organ is. The money of the country, according to the claims of the goldites, would be cheapened because gold would go to a premium. The price of cotton, wheat and corn, the World truly says, is fixed in England. England is a gold country. Therefore the price would be a gold price. The planter would convert this into double the number of "50 cent dollars," with which to pay his share of the public debt incurred when American money was worth about 35 cents on the dollar. That does not seem to be a bad transaction, and at the same time it would have the effect of recovering for the wealth producers a small part of what the bondholding idlers have filched from them by means of the money contraction laws.

Again: the World says, "A year ago cotton was worth a trifle over five cents a pound. Now it is worth 8¼. Wheat was worth 50 cents or less. It is now worth 70 cents. There has been no currency legislation of any kind in the interim."

If that argument means anything it means that "currency legislation" cannot affect prices. But no sooner has the World laid down that proposition than it turns around and destroys its argument by this assertion: "But cheap money would *put up the price* of many things, mainly things of necessity. It would make every man's living cost him more, and as every man has many things to buy and only one thing to sell, 'higher prices' can only mean *distress and calamity to the majority.*"

It is, of course, the dear "majority" which the Wall street minority loves more than itself!

The truth is the "majority" have discovered that they are not sharing equally with the minority in the benefits of government. They find that this disparity of benefit has grown up since the "crime of 1873," that it has increased since 1890, and that the rate of increase since Mr. Cleveland's "crime of 1893" has been enormously accelerated. We gave some figures on this point about six months ago, which showed that in a limited district about New York, where the minority dwells, there was in one year an increase in the value of property assessed for taxation of more than 200 millions of dollars, while in the great South and West, where the majority dwells, there was during the same year a decrease in the value of property assessed for taxation of more than 500 millions of dollars.

So that the facts sustain the theory.

Hear our great "metropolitan" luminary further:

"The truth is, and it cannot be too strongly urged, that the one universal human interest is cheapness. The ideal economic condition would be that in which every article of necessity or comfort was produced without any cost at all and in sufficient abundance for every man to have all he wants of it. The glory of our civilization is that it has steadily cheapened everything, so that every man's labor purchases more of life's comforts than it did formerly. The thrifty laborer actually lives better to day and has more of comfort and even luxury than the wealthiest man in Shakespeare's time could afford. And this is because the prices of all articles of need have been enormously reduced. To say, therefore, that free coinage would advance prices is to place the seal of hopeless condemnation upon free coinage. It marks it as a long step backward in civilization, an invitation to want, a promoter of calamity. Cheap money would be a surrender of the best results achieved by organization, machinery and human intelligence. Of all pleas that could be urged for free silver this is the most insane. The desirable thing is that every human being may be able to get more and more of everything as the reward for his labor. Every general cheapening of commodities is in effect an advance in the wages of labor, and that is the one universal human interest, the one road to universal prosperity."

"The glory of our civilization is that it has steadily cheapened everything." That is not true. It has not cheapened the public debt, but doubled the value of every dollar expressed in it. Who pays the taxes that keep up the interest on this debt? The "majority." When it was attempted, the other day, to shift a part of this burden over to the stronger shoulders of the minority by means of an income tax, the handy Supreme court nullified the law. But "our civilization" has cheapened the commodity, MAN, tens of thousands of whom sell their birthright of free suffrage for a mess of potage.

No: we do not want cheap money, nor do we want dear money. Neither paper money, nor diamonds. The Constitution and the Democratic Chicago platform have prescribed the "happy medium," which is gold and silver, and under which the country obtained its greatest glory at home and abroad.

SEEING THE TRUTH AT LAST.

W are glad to note that nearly all the Democratic papers in the State are coming 'round to the position which the OBSERVER took up a year ago and for which it has meanwhile received so much abuse. We declared in May, 1895, that the new cue of the corrupt portion of the machine and ring men would be to shout lustily for silver and thereby gain access to the conventions. We also declared our conviction that the silver question would be found to be bound up in the larger question of a third term.

Says the Raleigh News and Observer, under the head "The Gold Programme":

"Don't be lulled into false security by the pretense of the golden men that they have given up the fight for part of the State delegation to Chicago. They are making efforts to control counties and Congressional districts. We have positive information that attempts have been made to intimidate revenue officers who have recently been placed under civil service, but who can be removed for real or supposed cause without much difficulty. We will expose such conduct if we hear of it again, no matter who is hurt. No, the gold men will leave no stone unturned to have this State misrepresented at Chicago, and the silver men need only be active and watchful."

Says that ever true and staunch Democratic paper, the Kinston Free Press, under the head "Cleveland a Wrecker":

"Cleveland and his officeholders and friends are doing all in their power to control the next national Democratic convention. It is even charged (and we believe the charge is true) that there was "shameful and open bribery" at the recent Michigan convention, to get it to endorse Cleveland and declare for the gold standard. Following is a part of the platform on which Cleveland was elected, and it was copied, for the most part, from one of Cleveland's writings:

'The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which the federal officeholders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to reform these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.'

"Notwithanding this declaration, Cleveland has used his influence, by the use of Federal office-holders and every other method he could employ, to control Democratic conventions. He and Carlisle caused the defeat of Blackburn in Kentucky, even after Blackburn received the nomination of the party caucus. Cleveland has used the Federal patronage at his disposal to secure the repeal of the Sherman law and to fight the cause of silver in every possible way. It is even charged that Cleveland is trying to secure the nomination for a third term. We have not believed the last charge, but it begins to look like even this is true.

"Cleveland has well nigh wrecked the Democratic party. If he succeeds in his effort to control the next national Democratic convention, his work of wrecking the party will be completed."

We shall expect even our doubting neighbor, the Sampson Democrat, to join the procession soon.

THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

The California Republican convention held on Thursday instructed its delegates for McKinley, and adopted a platform which contains the following:

"We favor free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the making of silver as well as gold legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private."

As Mr. McKinley is reported to have declared that he would not stand on a 16 to 1 platform and as it is certain that the St. Louis convention will declare against it, what are the California and far west Republicans going to do? Just what the Democrats of the South will do if the Chicago convention should adopt the gold standard: The leaders and representative men will vote the party ticket, but enough of the rank and file will desert or stay at home to put their party in the minority.

But the chances are that the Democratic pronouncement at Chicago will be just what the California Republicans have declared for—with the result, favorable to the Democracy, indicated above.

On the other hand, here is goldbug Senator Gorman's prediction concerning the action of both of the old parties:

"That question [the currency] will, in my opinion, cut no figure in the campaign this year," said he. "Both parties will adopt the same sort of a resolution on the currency, and both the Democratic convention at Chicago and the Republican convention at St. Louis will favor sound money. In other words, the present gold standard will be maintained and both parties will in their platforms oppose free coinage. Of course, there will be a fight at Chicago over the money plank, as well as over other parts of the platform, just as there have been in the past, but the sound money advocates will undoubtedly win. I have no doubt whatever on this question."

In such case, of course, the Democracy, at least, would be beaten. But we do not believe the astute Marylander is correct this time. He has lost his grip since the President's bolters beat him last year.

A CONFESSION.

The New York Times, except for its politics (Cleveland goldbug), is an excellent paper. In fact, with exception of the Evening Post, it is the most "respectable" of the "metropolitan" dailies. It was a Republican paper until Mr. Cleveland's advent into national politics. Its politics are unchanged except in name, as the reader will understand when informed that it is and has been Mr. Cleveland's New York organ since his present term began. That means that it is a hypocritical mugwump.

With these facts before him, we ask the reader to turn to the article which we reprint elsewhere from the Times, and which we give in full because it is so balanced that it could not be quoted from without conveying a wrong impression.

It will be observed that it is a careful defence of Mr. Cleveland's latest civil service move. It is well calculated to pass muster with the peculiar clientele which it has, the unreasoning "best classes" of New York, but those who have had their perceptions quickened by suffering from Mr. Cleveland's failure to redeem the promises he made in order to secure the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, will place the worst construction upon his waiting until near the end of his term to do what from the mugwump view he should have done at the beginning. Whatever the worst view of any act of Mr. Cleveland's may be, that view his false pretences in the matter of securing the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law and his secret sale of bonds through his former law partner at a loss to the people of 10 millions of dollars, require the logical man to take. It is probable, however, that the article quoted by us yesterday from the Raleigh News and Observer gives the true view. According to that, the whole movement is a sham, our contemporary declaring that it has evidence that Federal officials in this State employed in the Internal Revenue service and coming within the protection of Mr. Cleveland's recent extension of the civil service rules, are subjected to coercion in their political views and acts just as before.

The Times's article is interesting in itself as well as in its suggestiveness and in the attention which it unintentionally directs to such facts as the News and Observer has discovered. But it is a veritable mine of interest in the confession it makes that the President prostituted his great office to bribe members of Congress to sell out their convictions and betray their constituents. And the holy and mugwump Times makes its disgraceful confession of the plunder of millions of its fellow citizens with no more of a grimace than that which the pious New Englander indulged a century ago when he sold slaves to the South.

SPAIN IN CUBA AND JAPAN IN CHINA.

As our readers have been informed, Mr. Creelman, the New York World's famous correspondent, has been expelled from Cuba by the Butcher Weyler for telling the truth. Contrasting this act of the so-called civilized Spanish government with that of the pagan Japanese government under circumstances much more favorable to the latter, the World prints the following:

Spain Expels the Correspondent Who Tells How Spanish Troops Make "Victories" By Slaughtering Non-Combatants.

After personally investigating the circumstances under which more than thirty peaceful white men, without trial, were put to death by the Spaniards in and near Campo Florida, which is close to Havana, Mr. Creelmen on April 30th sent the facts to The World. In part he said:

"I have refused to believe that Spanish soldiers were deliberately exterminating the male population of the country districts, but I must yield to the evidence of unimpeachable eye-witnesses. * * *

"The Cuban who has seen his honest and harmless neighbors tied up and shot before his eyes in order that some officer may get credit for a battle takes his family to the nearest town or city for safety, and then goes out to strike a manly blow for his country. * * *

"About a hundred quiet and inoffensive men have been shot without trial in the neighborhood of Campo Florida. * * * I have talked with a farmer who saw dogs and vultures eating the bodies."

Mr. Creelman also said:

"It cannot be possible that Gen. Weyler knows the facts. He seems to be a brave and intelligent officer, and he has won his high place by brains and energy."

Instead of admitting the facts, though he could not urge the extenuating circumstances which served to palliate the Port Arthur butchery, Gen. Weyler first threatened and then expelled The World correspondent. As suicide is confession, so is expulsion from Cuba by Weyler corroboration.

Japanese Government Admits the Port Arthur Massacre, Deplores it and Makes an Apology.

When the Japanese under Field Marshal Oyama captured Port Arthur in November, 1894, they were greatly excited by the sight of the frightfully mutilated bodies of their comrads, some of whom had been burned alive and some crucified. Then followed an awful massacre. Mr. Creelman, as The World correspondent, made the facts public. His reports shocked the civilized world, but the Japanese Government promptly admitted the facts. Here is a quotation from a message cabled to The World on the authorization of Mr. Mutsu, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The Japanese Government desires no concealment of the events at Port Arthur. * * * The facts show:

"That the Japanese troops, transported with rage at the mutilation of their comrades by the enemy, broke through all restraints.

"That, further exasperated by the wholesale attempts to escape disguised as citizens, they inflicted vengeance without discrimination.

"That the detection on successive days of repeated Chinese atrocities rekindled the fury and provoked fresh acts of violence. * * *

"The truth—the whole truth—shall be reported as soon as practicable."

An apology for the cruelty at Port Arthur was also sent to Washington.

WHERE THE DIFFERENCE LIES.

Referring to the indications that the Treasury wreckers are preparing for forcing another bond issue, the Wilmington Dispatch says:

"But are the Rothschilds and the syndicates to be blamed or even criticised for forcing bond issues and saddling large additions to the public debt on the taxpayers? Not a bit of it. These bankers have no right under the law to draw out a dollar more of gold than Carlisle is pleased to give them. Every time a legal tender note is redeemed in gold on demand of the holder the law is violated. Every time a bond is issued to buy gold the people are robbed. Fortunately, the honest voters of the country are beginning to understand and appreciate these things."

This is well said. The goldbug Treasury wreckers are mere business men who are attending strictly to business. They are not good citizens, for it is the duty of all the people who enjoy the blessings of the protection of the law for their persons and property to conduct their business with an eye to the general humanities and equities. But, to their credit be it said, we find none of the Ickelheimers and Heidelbachs posing as patriots as the President and Mr. Carlisle do, nor are they trustees of political power as those two high-placed gentlemen.

That is where the essential badness of public servants who violate the law, or themselves share in the plunder of the people whose trustees they are, comes in. Whether the scene be Washington and the officials be the President and cabinet, or the scene one of our country towns and the official the chairman of the street railway committee on the board of alderman or audit who sells a franchise to an intermediary, the rule holds good: it is the public servant, not the private citizen attending to *his own business*, who must be held blameworthy where the public interests suffer.

WHAT THE PRESIDENTS CUBAN COURSE LEADS TO.

As we said from the first, the President ought to have recognized the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots as soon as Congress passed its resolutions to that effect. That would have put a stop to the horrible butchery of innocent men and women which we daily get accounts of from that unhappy island. It would also have enabled the patriots to secure arms and ammunition with less difficulty, while the moral effect would be so great that it is more than probable that it would vitally cripple Spain's borrowing capacity. And all this would have been accomplished without our having committed an act of war.

The course which, on the other hand, the President is pursuing is calculated almost inevitably to bring on a collision with Spain, with ourselves as the technical if not actual aggressor. It looks, every day more and more, as if the diagnosis of the President's course which we reprinted from the New York Herald's Washington correspondence, several months ago, were true, viz: that Messrs. Sherman and Hitt, the Republican foreign affairs leaders in Senate and House, respectively, were working in collusion with the President to send up the resolutions in such form that he might refuse action upon *them* and delay action in the whole matter until the time for the Chicago convention, when a cleverly arranged naval demonstration in Cuban waters could be used to force his third term nomination.

Let the patriotic American watch the President's movements in the Cuban mattter for what it may lead to. Meanwhile, read the reprint elsewhere from the New York World entitled "Spain in Cuba and Japan in China," for evidence of what it has already led to.

THE COMPETITOR CASE.

Spain is so clearly in the wrong in the matter of the trial and conviction by military law (in this case, almost literally by drum-head court martial) of those of the competitor's crew who are not Spanish subjects, that her prompt retrocession from the position in which Gen. Weyler had placed her was to be expected. And that, as we announced yesterday, she has done.

Article VII of the general treaty of comity entered into by Spain and the United States in 1795, says:

"And it is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatever; and in all cases of seizure, detention or arrest for debts contracted or offenses committed by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceeding usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors as they may judge proper, in all their affairs, and in their trials of law in which they may be concerned before the tribunals of their party, and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials."

The Cushing protocol of 1877 is not needed. Unless the above quoted article of the treaty of 1795 has been abrogated (and it is not pretended that it has been), Spain would have no case if she sustained Weyler's court martial of American citizens taken as were the Competitor's crew.

Gold in North Carolina.

Rocky Mount Argonaut.

That there is a much greater variety of minerals and metals in North Carolina than probably any other portion of the globe of the same area, is generally conceded. We will however, in this article speak of gold alone.

For over a century the gold mines of North Carolina have been turning out gold, but we venture to say that there has been more real mining in the "New Eldorado," Cripple Creek, Colorado, in the two or three brief years of its existance than has been done in over a century's desultory mining for gold in North Carolina. If this is the fact—and we think there is no doubt but it is—the gold mines of North Carolina have produced two dollars for every one that has been taken out of the famous Cripple Creek mines for the amount of labor expended and much more for money expended, as the cost of labor and material is one third less in North Carolina than in Colorado. The natural sequence of this is that if North Carolina gold mines were pushed with the same vim, energy and practical experience backed by the same amount of capital as the Cripple Creek mines, they would be paying better to day, and that the product of the yellow metal from North Carolina would be greater to day than is furnished by the golden State of Colorado.

Strange as this may seem the facts and figures bear us out. Where can Colorado show a gold nugget like the gold monster weighing 23 3 4 pounds recently found in the Reed mine in Cabarrus county, where she can show a 28 pound gold nugget like the one found on the same property years ago, followed by nuggets weighing from 1 3 4 to 16 pounds making a total of 115 pounds found in nuggets on this property before the last great find, and this from what can be termed mere surface scratching. Then we will quote the 10 pound, 8 1 2 pound and numerous smaller nuggets lately taken out of the Crawford mine, the 9 pound, 3 1 4 pound and numerous smaller ones at the Parker. In our immediate neighborhood the Portis has furnished over 1,100 pennyweight nugget and one of 700.

But it will be said: "nuggets are very good to blow about, but do not count so much in actual results." In this we fully concur; the steady daily production is what is needed in legitimate, profitable enterprises, and this is exactly what North Carolina gold mines can furnish. Investments in our immense deposits of low grade ores are much more legitimate and safer than putting money into small veins of high grade ore. This statement is borne out by the record of gold mining at the present time. In our own country we find the celebrated Homestake mine which has turned its millions into the financial channels of the world runs less than four dollars per ton on an average. The Treadwell mine in a far-away Alaska averages only three dollars and forty cents per ton, and although most of its ore is taken from beneath the waters of the Pacific ocean, whose waves roll over the heads of the working miners, it still yields a yearly profit of nearly half a million of dollars. In Africa and Australia we find the same state of affairs existing, viz: the low grade mines the surest and largest producers.

North Carolina has many mining properties with practically inexhaustible quantities of free milling ore, averaging fully as high, if not higher, than the mines mentioned above, and when it is taken into consideration that the cost of producing the ore cannot possibly be one half in this State that it is in our western states or in Africa and Australia, the advantages this State offers to legitimate practical gold mining enterprises are hard to overestimate.

The value of North Carolina gold mines is not confined to either the nugget producers or the low grade propositions. Many of the gold veins of this State of comparatively narrow width have shown grand results, even when worked in such a manner as would give the experienced practical mining and milling man of today a fit of horrors. Among those we will quote Gold Hill, with a record of four millions, the Eagle, with a record of two, the Smart and Fulwood with about the same, the Kings Mountain about one million. But it is no use to name more, these are enough to show the value of this class of property.

None of these mines are worked out; the Gold Hill, which is the deepest, being down less than 800 feet, and showing a large vein at the bottom, while the others mentioned are little over a hundred feet.

We know of several other mines of this same character which are yet virgin. The Conyers, which shows a three foot vein running from twenty-five to two hundred dollars per ton, and several others from two to ten feet in width, running from ten to forty dollars of free milling gold per ton are in this vicinity.

Mr. Cleveland's Motives.

New York Times

We notice that one of the officials at Washington remarks that Mr. Cleveland's sweeping civil service order, in the last year of his term, is "justified" by the "precedent" set by Mr. Harrison in extending the rules to the letter carriers in the corresponding year of his term. That depends. If Mr. Harrison's motive was simply to deprive the new Administration of patronage because it was Democratic, then it justifies nothing, because it is a bad precedent, to be reversed and not followed. If Mr. Cleveland had any like motive in his action, he has done a wrong, and the fact that Mr. Harrison had previously done the same sort of wrong does not help him in the least. For our part, we are quite ready to believe that our Presidents were moved by the same motive, and we are convinced that each did a thoroughly good thing because they saw that it was good.

As we have already said, and said when Mr. Cleveland took office for the second time, three years since, we believe that he might then have made practically the same radical advance in the extension of the merit system that he has now made, and that it would have been of the greatest value to the country and the source of infinite comfort to himself. There must have been weary days in the first year of his term, when the hardest duty he had to perform was to "*keep his party with him*" *by the use of the appointing power.* That Mr. Cleveland used that power for his personal advantage or the advantage of any other person or of any faction no one who knows him will believe for an instant. *That he held it of the last moment that his party in Congress should sustain a right policy, particularly as to finance, and that he listened to the advice of men who thought this could be done only by "recognizing" Democratic members of one or the other house in the matter of appointments is very likely.* We do not know how far he thinks he has succeeded in what were his real aims, and we certainly cannot say with certainty that he would have succeeded more completely had he sternly refused to make any changes not directly demanded by the obvious good of the service. But the probabilities are that he would have done as well with Congress, far better with the civil service, and very far better with the whole country.

Whatever may be true of the past, there is no question as to his recent action, and no more question as to its motive than as to the benefits it will confer. He has in effect taken the Federal service out of politics, and this is an incalculable gain for good government and for good politics. It is simply absurd to talk of his seeking to hamper his successor. Even if it were true that it is an injury to the rival party to take away the chance of bestowing 30,000 places, it is just as much an injury to the Democratic Party to declare, as in substance the new order does declare, that the holders of these 30,000 places can get no advantage by working for the Democratic ticket. But, as a matter of cold fact, neither of the parties gets any real good from patronage or the promise of it. Since the civil law was passed and a beginning was made with the system of appointments for merit instead of for party service the dominant party has been driven from power three times. The Republicans were upset after nearly a quarter of a century of unbridled use of patronage. Then the Democrats were turned out by a very heavy adverse vote. Then the Republicans were again expelled by an overwhelming majority. And two years later a complete revolution was made in the House. In each of these changes—now in one direction, now in the other—patronage may have hurt the party in power, but it never helped it.

The truth is that the country has completely outgrown the spoils system. Something can still be done with it in local elections and in State elections where the sphere of the State Government is so contracted that the voters have little direct interest in it; but in National elections it is as obsolete as the stage coach is in transcontinental passenger traffic. Even Senator Hill, who knows as much about the use of patronage as any man living, and as much as any man ever knew, declares that it is a source of weakness and not of strength to any party or person that resorts to it. This is perfectly true, and the politician who does not see it is behind the times.

The Resolution of Inquiry.

Wilmington Messenger.

The vote in the U. S. Senate on the Peffer resolution to inquire into the several bond issues under the Cleveland Administration was carried by a tremendous majority—yeas, 51; nays, 6. Hill was the chief opponent. There can not be any valid sensible reason for not inquiring. The newspapers have been filled with rumors and charges of corruption in the bond selling on the part of the President and Secretary Carlisle. It is high time the scrutiny was held. If false then the accusations must be dropped. If true in any particular then the country should know its extent and character and govern itself accordingly. So opposition to an inquiry is neither becoming nor fair. It is not just to the party or to the Administration. If the charges are slanderous no harm can surely be done to those accused.

A Book North Carolinians Ought to Own.

Charlotte Observer.

North Carolina has a literature of her own. North Carolina has a poetry of her own. It is a sad fact, however, that the majority of North Carolinians are unaware of the existence of this poetry, but it does exist and it ought to be in every household within the State.

There is a glamour of poetry about "the good old North State," her history and her children, such as lingers about the fame of no other State of the original thirteen. The Roanoke Island colony and its mysterious fate; the birth of the little girl, Virginia Dare, on our coast, the first white child born in the New World, the very beginning of that superb and splendid womanhood which is the brightest jewel of all the treasures of the republic; the residence amongst us of Flora MacDonald; the history of the State in the Revolution; her unrivalled record in the civil war when she furnished more soldiers than she had voters and lost more men than any other Southern State; the identity of the Croatans; storm swept Hatteras; the everlasting hills that form the barrier to the West; the death of and search for Elisha Mitchell; the State's wealth of flowers, her silver streams, her Alp-like landscapes, her golden sunsets, her grand men, her beautiful women—all these and many other themes offer opportunity to the poet.

A most excellent compilation of North Carolina poetry is the volume edited by Rev. Hight C. Moore, entitled "Select Poetry of North Carolina." We have referred to it more than once before. The only similar work ever published in the State, as we learn from the preface, was "Wood Notes or Carolina Carols," by Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, of Newbern, which appeared in 1854, "at least two decades before our best poetry was written." The volume of Mr. Moore, published in 1894, is therefore a valuable one. The best portions of "The Angel in the Cloud," by Edwin W. Fuller, are here to be found, with the choicest selections from John H. Boner, Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, Thomas N. Crumpler, Theo. H. Hill, Christian Reid, Henry Jerome Stockard and many others, including, of course, Joseph W. Holden's superb "Hatteras," which Henry Jerome Stockard considers peerless among North Carolina poems, and which doubtless was, until Prof. Stockard himself won the favor of the Muse.

But Mr. Moore's book has not met with the reception from the North Carolina reading public which its merits entitle it to; he finds a large number of copies upon his hands. It is a worthy little volume, and every family in the State ought to have a copy upon the parlor centre table. The price has been reduced to $1.00. In Charlotte it will be found on sale at Stone & Barringer's and at Eddins' book stores. It will be sent direct to any one who may order it, upon application direct to Rev. Hight C. Moore at Monroe. With this trifling price put upon a volume which appeals to the patriotism of every Carolinian, there should not remain unsold a single copy of the edition one week from now.

Breaking Neutrality Laws.

New York Times.

An important and interesting question will come up for a hearing in the United States Supreme Court on the 18th instant. It involves the interpretation of our neutrality laws and is presented in the case of the Horsa, the captain and mate of which vessel were convicted in Philadelphia of violation of the statute. Although this has been on the books for more than three quarters of a century, the highest court in the land has never rendered an opinion regarding it and the decisions of the minor tribunals have been so varied as to make its real intent constantly more doubtful. In the majority of the cases the lower courts have held that the law is directed only against an armed expedition and that this means not only a cargo of arms, but also the men that are to use them. The mere shipment of arms does not constitute a breach of the law. In the case of the Itata the Federal court in San Francisco declared:

The statute does not cover the act of purchasing arms and munitions of war and putting them on board a vessel sent to receive them with intent that they shall be carried to a party of insurgents in a foreign country to be used in carrying on war against the government thereof, but which are not designed to constitute any part of the fittings or furnishings of the vessel itself.

The statute prohibits the fitting out of any expedition to engage in hostilities against any nation with whom the United States is at peace. The collateral question presenting itself in the Horsa case is whether or not anybody can be said to be engaged in hostilities against Spain, considered from an international standpoint, in view of the fact that the Spanish Government has declared that a state of war does not exist in Cuba, and, therefore, the arms shipped by the Horsa must have been bought by Spanish subjects, and not by those of any nation hostile to Spain. This, however, is a side issue; the chief point to be decided is if the Government of the United States has the right to interfere with a legitimate commercial transaction, such as the shipment of arms, ammunition, medicines or anything else to any foreign consignee by merchants of the United States.

The Condition of a Wall Street Organ.

Atlanta Constitution.

The New York Times, which was formerly a rampant republican organ, but which for several years has posed as the chief organ of Clevelandism in New York city, has not found its recent policy very profitable. Some of the stockholders of the company have applied for the appointment of a receiver, and are proceeding to a voluntary dissolution of the company.

The petitioners say that the paper has been losing money at a rate that, if allowed to continue, will result in the loss of the entire assets of the paper. The petitioners also disclose the fact that $200,000 worth of debenture notes due and payable in 1898, and exchangeable for stock, are held by Wall street firms.

These disclosures have a certain interest for the people of this section. The various deliverances of the New York Times in behalf of the gold standard have been quite freely quoted by the cuckoo and Wall street organs in the south. These deliverances have been put forth in such a high and mighty way, and with such a tone of unquestionable authority, that people who do not know the condition of affairs in metropolitan journalism would suppose that The Times not only represented public opinion but is public opinion itself in a condensed form; whereas, as a matter of fact, its views represented no body's on earth except those of a few Wall street magnates.

State Record.

Raleigh News and Observer.

Judge Clark will this month issue three volumes of the "State Records of North Carolina." There will probably be eight volumes of these in all, including the Index volume, on which fine progress is being made. This index will embrace not only his volumes, but the ten volumes of Col. Saunders' "Colonial Records," which valuable compilation has heretofore been practically of little service for want of an index to the great mass of material it contains.

The Recent Fire at Dr. McSwain's.

Here is a belated communication from our excellent friend, Dr. McSwain, which has been twisted up in the mails somewhere:

WADE, N. C., April 27, 1896.

DAILY FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER:

Thanks for the marked copy addressed to me giving account of fire at Wade and my losses—exaggerated. The fire occurred between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 24th. I passed all 'round the smoke-house, as we call it in the country, after 9 o'clock, about 10 minutes. My daughter, who was sleeping on the side of the house next toward the fire, a little before 11 o'clock called out that there must be a fire somewhere, as it was so light out. She had not closed the blinds to her room before retiring. I sprang out of bed and ran out, to find the smoke-house, which we use as a general store-room for provisions, in flames on the entire inside and the flames bursting through the roof. The smoke-house contained 1,000 or 1100 lbs. bacon, 48 gallons syrup, 50 lbs. sugar, 49 lbs. rice, sack flour, three stands lard—holding about 60 lbs. each, together with a lot of home-canned fruits and other articles. The smoke-house was 15 feet from the dwelling, and for a time we kept the dwelling from igniting by throwing water on it as it was a one-story house. It caught on an end next to the burning building from ground to roof, and flames extended rapidly through the roof of the house, and in less than one hour from the time we discovered the fire the entire building had fallen down. We lost most of our wearing apparel and entire furniture except our bureau and some chairs; all of the beds and most of the bed clothing were saved. The actual loss was about $350, but many articles valued as relicts, as souvenirs, that were prized, were lost. I put value of losses at low rates now prevailing, the property cost nearly twice that when purchased, probably more than that.

Very truly, H. A. MCSWAIN.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Dr. McSwain adds the following card of acknowledgment to his neighbors and friends:

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the friends who exerted themselves so nobly in aiding me during the fire on the night of the 24th ult.; and also those dear friends that came so promptly and liberally to my aid in the hour of my need with expressions of sympathy and encouragement as well as material help. H. A. MCSWAIN.

Roanoke Rapids.

Correspondence of the Observer.

HALIFAX CO., N. C., MAY 11, '96.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking perhaps you would like to hear something concerning the State farms in this county, so I have decided to give you a few items.

The State is now renting three of the most valuable farms in the county on which they have a ten year's option. It is not definitely known as to whether they will purchase or not. They have greatly enhanced the value of these farms by draining them, puting up new buildings, such as barns, stables, prison cells, rooms for employees &c. They have used considerable home made fertilizers, such as will permanently benefit the lands. They have bought and raised some good teams. They work on these three farms upon an average of about eight hundred prisoners. The general health of the prisoners is very good. Drs. Geo. H. West of Newton and H. B. Furgerson of this county are the physicians in charge. They are elever gentlemen and have been very successful in their practice. The per centage of deaths have been exceedingly small. Every precaution is used to prevent sickness. The laws of health are observed as far as practicable.

Messrs. J. H. Iver of Moore county, C. J. Rhem of Craven and W. J. Bradshaw of Alamance are the clever supervisors. They are good farmers and much esteemed in this community. The prospects for a good crop was never better. The stand of cotton is fine and the corn has a good color. These lands are adopted to the growth of cotton, potatoes, corn, wheat and oats but little tobacco is grown, none for the markets.

Capt. W. J. Bradshaw has been in the service of the State for twenty years as supervisor. He built the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. and Wilson Short Cut, besides other roads. In 1892 he came to this county to dyke Roanoke river, on which these farms are located, and in 1893, one of the supervisors, Mr. H. J. Pope, died, and within a few months the board of directors very wisely elected Capt. Bradshaw to the vacancy. This was a compliment well merited. The writer has never heard a word uttered against him personally or officially. He is the right man in the right place. He is firm, but kind and considerate of the feelings of every one, especially the prisoners. Whenever he inflicts punishment stern necessity demands it and all other means have failed.

Two or three years ago Mayor Draughan, Mr. H. L. Cook and Capt. S. C. Rankin, of your county, now one of the directors of the penitentiary, visited these farms, and while here made a most favorable impression upon our people, and we would be glad to see them again.

Col. A. Leazar, who is the excellent superintendent of the penitentiary, is on the State farms this week. He is a good man, one of great humanity. He is exceedingly kind to employes and especially to prisoners. The affairs of the penitentiary are in the hands of competent men. Capt. Bradshaw is to-day shipping his last year's crop of cotton, which is 586 bales.

Mr. Edmond F. Sater, of Wake county, is assistant to Capt. Bradshaw. He is a good farmer and an excellent gentleman.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Cough-cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough,

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral cannot be equaled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dis. Sec. of the American Baptist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

University Summer School for Teachers, Chapel Hill, N. C.

The third session of the school will begin Tuesday, June 23, and close July 1896.

Twenty courses are offered in Pedagogics, Psychology, History, English Literature, Civics, Modern Languages, Latin, Algebra, Nature Work, Music, Drawing, Vertical Writing and all the public school branches.

Fifteen instructors from the faculty of the University, of the State Normal School, University of Louisiana, Clark University and the city schools of Wilmington, Charlotte, Winston, Raleigh.

Prof. Austin C. Apgar, of Trenton, New Jersey, the famous teacher of science, will have charge of the nature work.

Miss Belle Thomas, of the Cook County Normal, will have charge of all primary work.

Miss Little and Professor Newlands, famous teachers of Chicago and Ontario, will give instruction in drawing and vertical writing. Prof. Newlands is the pioneer of vertical writing in America.

Dr. C. Alphonzo Smith, of Louisiana, will conduct the courses in English literature.

Full courses by Professors Alderman, Toy, Noble, Graham, Blair, Brown and others will be given daily. Mr. Ellis, of Clark University, will conduct a Psychological Laboratory.

The University Library, containing 30,000 volumes, will be open every day, affording unusual facilities for private reading and intelligent research.

Free access to the scientific laboratories will be given to the students of the summer school.

Chapel Hill is delightfully situated on the hill country of North Carolina, with a most salubrious climate. The campus of 50 acres, well shaded, the spacious buildings and libraries, and the beautiful scenery offer a most attractive place of summer residence.

Tuition fee $6.00 admits to all courses. Board is reasonable, from $10 to $15 per month. Cheaper rates of board and tuition are offered to parties coming in clubs.

A neat pamphlet containing full information as to details will be sent to any one applying to Professor Alderman, the superintendent.

SEVENTY-FIRST.

May 12, 1896.

Mrs. J. J. Jackson, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Currie, left for her home in Pittsboro yesterday.

Quite a good many of our people attended the memorial exercises Monday.

Major M. McR. McLauchlin was welcomed by friends in this section the first of the week on his way to and from Fayetteville.

Rev. A. J. McKelway will lecture at Raiford Institute on the 22nd of this month.

Mr. Alex. Sessoms attended the Settlers' convention at Southern Pines last week. SCOTCH LASSIE.

Ayer's Pills are recommended by leading physicians and druggists, as the most prompt and efficient remedy for biliousness, nausea, costiveness, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, jaundice, and sick headace; also, in relieve colds, fevers, neuralgia, and rheumatism.

As the strength of a building depends upon the solidity of its foundation, so health depends upon the condition of the blood. To expel impurities and cause the vital fluid to become more vigorous and life-giving, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most powerful and effective medicine in use.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla this Spring may be the means of keeping you well all hearty all summer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perf

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY .....MAY 14, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. Huske—Look Up the Friend.
R. M. Nimocks—Assignee of H. R. Novitzky.
J. C. Ayer & Co.—The Oldest and the Best.

Don't fail to see Columbia. Begins at 8:30 p. m.

The Rev. A. B. Crumpler, the Acrobatic Evangelist, will commence a Sanctification Meeting at Dunn Friday.

The Southern Baptist Convention will meet in Wilmington next year. It was so decided yesterday by the convention now in session at Chattanooga.

Prof. M. H. Holt, of Oak Ridge Institute, will deliver the Literary Address at the closing exercises of Swain High School, Stedman, N. C., May 22, 1896.

Mr. W. R. Clark, the City Health officer, is making another round of the city. If those whom he has heretofore notified have not attended to their premises he will report them to the Mayor.

A prominent farmer told us a good bull made by a young Cumberland boy at a recent meeting of a social club. The young fellow, on being called to order by the president, said: "I bow, sir, to your ruling, and merely beg to reiterate what I was about to observe."

Camp 417 U. C. V. will assemble at Red Springs, May 20th. Rev. I. A. W. Thomas, Hamilton McMillan and other distinguished speakers will honor the occasion. Exercises at the Tabernacle beginning at 11 o'clock A. M.

D. P. McEACHERN, Adj't

The Wilmington Messenger of Wednesday says:

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway is now bringing large quantities of lumber here for export from the Consolidated Lumber company of Spout Springs, Harnett county. The schooner John C. Gregory is now taking on a cargo of 300,000 feet of lumber at Point Peter.

The old court house is being rapidly demolished. A sharp lookout should be kept for the corner-stone. We have made a careful inspection of the first tier of stone of the old building, next to the foundation stones, and there is no inscription indicative of a corner stone; but surely one of the large blocks in that tier must have served this purpose.

Died.

Monday night the infant child of Mr. S. Fenchel. Funeral this afternoon at six o'clock from the residence.

Do or Die.

Township Constable Jno. L. Autry says he has undertaken to complete the Flea Hill fence and that he will finish it or know the reason why.

Death of an Old Colored Woman.

Old Aunt Hagar Council, a most respectable colored woman, met with a violent death Sunday. She was choked to death with a fish bone. Aunt Hagar was in her 80th year and her mother, who died a few years ago, was over 100 years old.

Fire at Swann's Station.

Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock fire broke out in the boiler-room of the saw and planing mills of W. H. Sikes, near Swann's Station, on the C. F. & Y. V., and in an hour the whole plant and a large quantity of lumber was consumed. The loss is estimated at $6,000, and the insurance amounted to $1,000.

Thaggard's Cellar Door.

"You can't slide down my cellar," said Mr. Thaggard Saturday evening to a drunken man as he pulled him out of the basement to his store on Person street. The man was so drunk that he did not see that the cellar doors, which extend over the street, were open and pitched head foremost into the basement. He was slightly injured.

An Important Suggestion.

Mr. Geo. W. Lawrence makes the very important suggestion that the corner-stone of the old Court House, now in process of demolition, be carefully looked after, and that as the de-lamination approaches the layer where the corner-stone would naturally be, a guard be set over the work to save the century-old treasures that must be there for their proper owner the county.

Mr. Lawrence does not know where the corner-stone in this case lies, but they are usually laid in the North-East corner.

The Baltimore Committee Now.

Thursday evening Mr. Fry's private car containing Col. T. M. R. Talcott, formerly General Manager of the R. & D., General Manager J. W. Fry and Chief Engineer H. L. Fry, passed through this city over the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad for Wilmington. Col. Talcott is representing the Baltimore Bondholders' Committee in the capacity of an expert. He is to make a report as to the value of the road, the same as the party of experts which recently went over the system representing the New York Bondholders.

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Messrs. H. L. Cook, representative of Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, and Grand Representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, W. D. Gaster, left Tuesday evening for Goldsboro to attend the meeting of the State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. This is a very important meeting as to-day the laying of the cornerstone of the main building of the Odd Fellows Orphan Home at Goldsboro, N. C., will take place. The lodge will be in session for three consecutive days, and no less than 300 delegates are expected to be in attendance.

Columbia—dramatic, striking, entertaining—May 14th, 8.30 p.m., opera house.

The Next Fair.

At a meeting of the Cumberland county Agricultural Association Wednesday Mr. Walter Watson was elected President. The office of Secretary and Treasury was consolidated and Mr. Geo. W. Lawrence was elected Secretary and Treasurer. Maj. A. A. McKethan was elected General Superintendent.

Dates set for holding the next fair are November 11th, 12th and 13th.

Let Cumberland distinguish herself this time.

Death of Maj. Glass.

We regret to learn of the death of Maj. Robt. Glass, which occurred at Lynchburg Thursday. Major Glass as our older readers know married Miss Metta Sandford of this city, who was at one time the belle of the State. A despatch from Lynchburg says:

Maj. Robert H. Glass, one of the oldest journalists in Virginia, died at his home here to-day, aged 73 years. Maj. Glass had been prominently connected with the press of the State for nearly half a century. For twenty-five years he was editor of the Lynchburg Republican, a leading journal in its day. Subsequently he was editor of the Lynchburg Advance, under a former management, and in recent years had been on the editorial staff of the News. He was postmaster of this city for two terms before the war, and also during the war, under the Confederate Government. He was a native of Amherst county, Va.

A Comedy of Errors.

The OBSERVER copied on Saturday the Wilmington Star's Fayetteville correspondent's account of the new aldermen just elected in this city. We were not aware, until after the paper was printed, that the usually well informed correspondent had omitted the name of one of our foremost citizens, the able and popular member for the fourth ward, Col. John A. Pemberton, whose large experience, fine judgment and persistent patriotism render him an acquisition to the Board of the very first consequence. Not content with this, however, the correspondent falls into an error of affirmation which he hastens to correct the next day, and in doing so makes an "invidious comparison." The best thing to do, neighbor, is to take to the woods until the shower passes.

Court Notes—A Divorce Case.

The Superior Court convened Tuesday. The first case was that of Geo. Newell against Elizabeth Newell for divorce. The husband put two witnesses on the stand, the wife made no defense. The case was given to the jury who immediately returned a verdict granting an absolute divorce.

The case of Rosebaum against Duke & Blanchard, exception to the returns of homestead appraisement, continued to Saturday.

The celebrated land case of Riley against Hall was then called. All the morning was taken up selecting a jury. The regular panel was soon exhausted and the sheriff raided the city for talesmen. At 11 o'clock both sides were satisfied and the following were sworn in as jurors: J. L. Kennedy, A. McMillan, J. C. Jackson, J. E. Garrett, R. R. Bell, H. C. Hedgpeth, W. J. Sloan, Neill Campbell, E. G. Baker, Dougald McIntyre, R. L. Braxton.

Riley is represented by C. W. Broadfoot, Geo. M. Rose and S. H. MacRae.

Hall's attorneys are: N. W. Ray, T. H. Sutton and Robinson & Bidgood.

The case is expected to occupy the balance of the week.

Memorial Day.

Monday was memorial Day, which was quietly observed, the exercises being conducted in accordance with the programme heretofore published by us.

The attendance was not as large as for several years past, doubtless in consequence of the unseasonably hot weather.

The exercises at the armory were opened by a couple of anthems well sung by a quartet consisting of Messrs. Novitzky, Marsden Haigh, W. C. McDuffie, Jr., and N. B. Alexander. The prayer was by Rev. Dr. Nash, and the orator was introduced by Judge MacRae.

Hon. A. D. McGill, the orator of the day, made an elaborate and exceedingly interesting speech, directed mainly to a statement of the just relative position which North Carolina bore in the great war. Facts and figures were brought forward in powerful array to sustain her position as far in advance of that of any other State in the numbers and the valor and endurance of her soldiers, and in the self sacrifising patriotism of her people. It was an able presentation of the case, and we shall hope to print it in full.

The usual ceremonies at the cemetery closed the proceedings, which were admirably ordered throughout by Chief Marshal Major Draughon.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention meets in Raleigh to-day. From the complexion of the delegation which left here yesterday one could not tell whether it was to be a Republican or Populist convention. The following is the mixture: Judge R. P. Buxton, Chris McClelland, W. P. Wemyss, J. K. Kinlaw, Chas. Smith and W. J. Sutton of Bladen. Dockery claims the convention, Russell claims it, neither one may get it. The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger says:

Dr. J. J. Mott says he knows strong silver resolutions will be introduced in the Republican State convention Thursday, and he expects them to be adopted. "Nearly every delegate says he is for free silver, and I know a majority of them are not liars," said Dr. Mott. "They can't vote for McKinley if they are true to what they declare," he added.

A car load of "Russell's savages" arrived to-day from Wilmington. A wag at the depot said, on their arrival, that "the sun was obscured by darkness; the temperature fell five degrees, and the chickens retired to high roosts."

G. Z. French was interviewed and said: We expect to have a way for fusion. Populists are coming here determined to have it. We are willing either to fuse or to go it alone. We will act in conformity to the ideas of our conference committee in April; that is, a division of the offices. We will leave some places on the State ticket open for the Populists to fill. If they don't choose to do so we will fill them ourselves."

Death of An Aged Citizen.

Mr. Jesse Decker, an old and respected citizen, died very suddenly on last Saturday, at his home, about three miles from this city. He had been out looking after the work on a farm which he was supervising for Capt. J. M. Goddard, his son-in-law, and had started to the house, when he was stricken down by heart-failure and immediately expired. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his sudden taking off. He was 73 years of age.

For a number of years the deceased was an employee of the well-known establishment of Messrs. A. A. McKethan & Sons, and at the time he was called away, he was the last surviving one who had been with these gentlemen for a long period.

Mr. John G. Oherl, of this city, married the oldest and Capt. J. M. Goddard the youngest of deceased's daughters.

He also leaves a son, who is an engineer on the Louisville & Nashville Railway, and who is much esteemed for his efficiency.

We extend our sympathies to the bereaved family.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon and was conducted by Rev. Dr. Huske.

The following were the pall-bearers: A. A. McKethan, T.J. Powers, Chas. Kennedy, J. O. Boone, Jas. A. Graham, S. A. Phillips.

Thus passes away another of those splendid old-time workmen who were brought up and trained in McKethan's Carriage Works. What a magnificent school those works were, and what sterling men they produced, is exemplified in the character of the deceased.

"Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New."

Friday afternoon the old board of aldermen met for the last time. After the transaction of routine business the members by a rising vote thanked Mayor Cook for the courteous and intelligent manner in which he had presided over their body. The Mayor responded in a short but graceful speech and was vigorously applauded at its conclusion.

During the session there was a lively spat between the alderman from the 5th, Maj. McKethan, and Mr. Richards, of the water works, as to the company's charges for private purposes. The matter was finally amicably adjusted.

Col. Cook was sworn in for his fourth term as Mayor, Saturday, by the Clerk of the Court.

Monday night the new Board of Aldermen held their first meeting,

The Mayor exhibited his certificate showing that he had taken the oath of office before the clerk of Superior Court. After which he administered the oath of office to the aldermen, all being present as follows:

First Ward—W. S. Maultsby and T. T. Wright.

Second Ward—B. R. Taylor and R. L Holland.

Third Ward—C. B. and D. A. McMillan.

Fourth Ward—R. McMillan and J. A. Pemberton.

Fifth Ward—A. A. McKethan and J. G. Hollingsworth.

Sixth Ward—W. F. Campbell and L. Huske.

Seventh Ward—J. B. Underwood and A. B. Raiford.

An election being held resulted in the selection of

H. O. Sedberry, Treasurer.
H. McD. Robinson, Attorney.
Chas. J. Ahearn, Secretary.
W. H. Flowers, Chief of Police.
J. H. Buckingham, Assistant.
J. W. Atkinson, Assistant.
J. H. Benton, Assistant.

Election of cemetery sexton was postponed till Friday night, May 15th, at which time the Mayor will announce the different committees and present a budget showing what can be expended for the different objects, such as current expenses, interest and sinking fund, lights, &c.

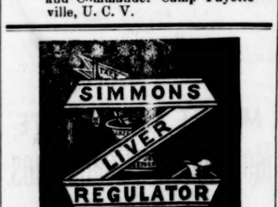
The Mayor was instructed to rigidly enforce the Sunday closing law. Col. Cook says that he is going to enforce it at all hazards.

A resolution was passed instructing police officers not to go into saloons unless called for.

Confederate Veterans, Attention!

The Confederate Veterans of Cumberland county, generally, and the members of Camp Fayetteville No. 1, United Confederate Veterans, especially, are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Saturday next at 11 A. M., for the purpose of completing the steps necessary to secure a charter for the camp, of appointing delegates to the Richmond unveiling, and for other important business.

E. J. HALE,
President Cumberland County Confederate Veterans Association, and Commander Camp Fayetteville, U. C. V.



THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE

Is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You wont find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Warsaw Convention.

The Republican Congressional Convention met at Warsaw Tuesday, did nothing and adjourned to meet again in August.

Why was there no nomination.

The secret seems to lie in the fact that Dr. Thompson and numbers of other populist leaders were there.

The convention met at 12 o'clock, in a small room over a colored man's store During the absence of the committee on credentials, Oscar Spears made a dramatic speech in defense of his late candidacy against Shaw and Thompson. He said that the persons in that convention who were saying that he had been bribed to stay in the race were liars, etc. Notwithstanding the fervour of his remarks, he met with a cold reception.

I. M. Powers, a Duplin negro delegate, followed and made a remarkable speech advocating the postponement of nominations.

The committee on credentials finally reported. They seated the Carver delegates from this county.

The following was the strength of the three candidates as far as could be ascertained:

Slocomb: Jones, Onslow and Sampson, 8 votes.

Buchanan: Moore, Harnett and Bladen, 6 votes.

Carver: Cumberland, 4 votes.

Craven and Duplin were opposed from the start to any nomination.

At first Buchanan and Carver were hot for a ballot, but they soon saw that neither of them could be nominated, and that Slocomb might possibly get it so they threw their forces with Craven and Duplin and the resolution to adjourn until August was carried.

It was rumored before the convention met that the Republicans would make no nomination and wait and endorse Thompson's candidacy after he is nominated by the Populists. What sort of deal they made or will make we know not, but it is conjectured that the Populist will fuse with the Republicans in all the counties in this district and give them the bulk of the county nominations. Honest yeomen of Cumberland, for there are many in the Populist Party—think well before you turn over your county to the Republicans.

Bear in mind the disgraceful mob which assembled in the Market House recently. Bear in mind the dark days of reconstruction, have none of them or else there will be no freedom in this bright Cape Fear Section of ours.

Graded School Report.

To the Trustees of the Graded School:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I have the honor to submit my report of the seventh month of the Fayetteville Graded School:

Pupils on roll at beginning of month,	206
" entered during month,	2
" (total for month),	208
Boys during month,	94
Girls " "	114
Average attendance,	133
Per cent.,	.64

Following is the

ROLL OF HONOR.

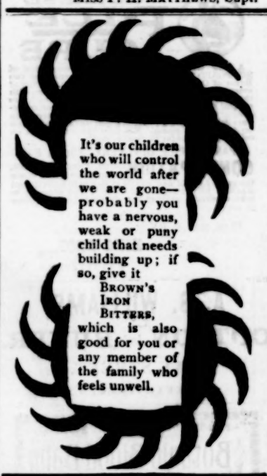
Girls—Mattie Atkinson, Nan McNeill, Fannie Waid, Inez Womble, Lula Buckingham, Hattie Lee Atkinson, Amanda Amos, Dellie Amos, Emma Solomon, Sallie McNeill, Sallie Ward, Minnie Solomon, Lillie Coble.

Boys—Ronnie O'Daniel, Haigh McLauchlin, Eugene Jones, Lester Fleming, Henry Ward, John Davis, Stuart Pemberton.

If possible we will have our entertainment Columbia or America's Cantata Thursday night May 14.

We propose giving half of the proceeds (and probably more) towards erecting a statue or a monument to Senator Vance. The balance of proceeds will be devoted to school purposes. School will close Monday May 18th.

Respectfully,
MISS P. H. MATTHEWS, Supt.



It's our children who will control the world after we are gone—probably you have a nervous, weak or puny child that needs building up; if so, give it BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is also good for you or any member of the family who feels unwell.

LOOK UP THE FRIEND
—OF THE—
Farmer, Trucker,
—AND—
LABORING MAN.
You will find him in the
HAY STREET GROCER,
And the Excellence of the
MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, TOBACCO,
And other Good Things,
with the careful attention to your wants is his best guarantee to one and all.
A. S. HUSKE.
Commission Merchant and Headquarters for Truckers' Supplies.

All accounts due H. R. Novitzky and assigned to me, if not paid by

June 1st, 1896,

Will be advertised for thirty days and sold at public auction.

R. M. NIMOCKS,
Assignee
of H. R. Novitzky.

People and their Movements.

Dr. McNeill has returned home from St. Louis.

Mrs. Ida Pool left yesterday to visit friends in Raleigh.

Mrs. Mary Hinsdale left yesterday on a visit to Goldsboro.

Mr. Jno. D. Shaw, Rockingham's most prominent lawyer, is in the city.

Miss Tempe Betts, of New Berne, sister of our townsman, Dr. Betts, is in the city.

Rev. Chas. Wingate, of Wilson, is on a visit to Miss Annie MacRae, on Rowan street.

Miss Mary McRae, the bright Society Editor of the OBSERVER, is visiting friends in Bedford City, Virginia.

Rev. H. H. Hodgin is in the city, and will assist Rev. Mr. McKelway in his mission work during the summer.

Mr. Jno. D. McRae, one of the Instructors at Vanderbuilt University, Nashville, is at home for the summer vacation.

Mrs. M. D. Clark has returned from Atlanta, where she has been keeping a boarding house, and will resume her former occupation as agent of the C. F. & Y. V. and postmaster at Manchester on the 15th of this month. "Bon Ami" will be welcomed by all of the OBSERVER'S readers.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at H. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Gloom
Of ill health, despondency and despair, gives way to the sunshine of hope, happiness and health, upon taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives renewed life and vitality to the blood, and through nerve stren and energy body. Read "Hood's Sar helped me
to
that imparts gth, vigor to the whole this letter: saparilla wonderfully, changed sickness to health, gloom to sunshine. No pen can describe what I suffered. I was deathly sick, had sick headaches every few days and those terrible tired, despondent feelings, with heart troubles so that I could not go up and
Sunshine
down stairs without clasping my hand over my heart and resting. In fact, it would almost take my breath away. I suffered so I did not care to live, yet I had much to live for. There is no pleasure in life if deprived of health, for life becomes a burden. Hood's Sarsaparilla does far more than advertised. After taking one bottle, it is sufficient to recommend itself." MRS. J. E. SMITH, Beloit, Iowa.
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell
Hood's Pills cure all Liver ills, biliousness, sick headache, etc.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
—OF—
FINE CLOTHING!

I will continue the sale of Clothing assigned to me by H. R. Novitzky, until

THURSDAY, MAY 21ST,
Regardless of Cost,

AT WHICH TIME I WILL CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Parties buying $100.00, 30 days' time will be given.

$200.00 or over, 60 days; note with approved security will be required.

R. M. NIMOCKS,
Assignee of H. R. Novitzky.

. . . FOR . . .
SPRING AND SUMMER.
S. SHEETZ & SONS
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
REFRIGERATORS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
HAMMOCKS,
All to supplement our full stock of
FURNITURE
OF EVERY GRADE
Usually kept in a first-class Furniture Store.
☞ Special display in the above mentioned lines this week. We take pleasure in showgoods to all interested.
S. SHEETZ & SONS.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME.

State Normal and Industrial School.

On Tuesday morning, May 19th, the sermon will be preached by Rev. E. A. Yates, D. D., of Durham, and a life-size oil portrait of Vance will be unveiled with appropriate exercises, the chief feature of which will be an address by Hon. R. H. Battle, of Raleigh, on his personal recollections of Vance as a man and as a friend and promoter of education.

Vance was the first Governor of North Carolina who recommended an appropriation for the special education of teachers, and it is peculiarly appropriate that his portrait should be the first to adorn the walls of the State Normal and Industrial School.

The portrait is the work of W. G. Randall, our North Carolina artist, whose remarkable career has been so gratifying to the people of the State.

Tuesday night will be given to the Senior Class, and the representatives of the class will read their essays.

On Wednesday, May 20th, an address upon Industrial education will be delivered by Hon. Charles W. Dadney, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Dabney is well known in North Carolina, having been our State chemist some fifteen years ago. He was one of the progressive spirits of our State then, and has since achieved distinction as the President of the University of Tennessee.

It is also expected that Hon. J. L. M. Curry will be present and participate in the exercises on Wednesday.

Wednesday night the commencement occasion will close with an entertainment by the two Literary Societies.

Call for the Horse Brand, Johnson's Magnetic Oil, it has no equal for all external purposes for man or beast. Cures sprains, bruises, swellings, rheumatism and neuralgia. Large bottles, 25 and 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Johnson's Kidney and Liver Regulator, the great malarial medicine, cures kidney complaints and torpid liver, purifies the blood and positively cures constipation and sick headache. Large packages, 25 and 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

After meals you should have simply a feeling of comfort and satisfaction. You should not feel any special indications that digestion is going on. If you do, you have indigestion, which means *not*-digestion. This may be the beginning of so many dangerous diseases, that it is best to take it in hand at once and treat it with Shaker Digestive Cordial. For you know that indigestion makes poison, which causes pain and sickness. And that Shaker Digestive Cordial helps digestion and cures indigestion. Shaker Digestive Cordial does this by providing the digestive materials in which the sick stomach is wanting. It also tones up and strengthens the digestive organs and makes them perfectly healthy. This is the *rationale* of its method of cure, as the doctors would say. Sold by druggists, price 10 cts to $1.00 per bottle.

Fits Cured
From U.S. Journal of Medicine
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

Assignee's Sale.

On Saturday, May 30th, 1896, by virtue of the power contained in the deed of assignment made to me by E. F. Moore of date November 5th, 1890, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., the following valuable Real estate:

1. The House and Lot on Haymount, adjoining Mrs. Evans, Col. Broadfoot and others, known as the Residence of the late E. F. Moore.
2. The lot opposite containing about ½ acre, known as the Garden Lot.
3. About 1,100 acres in Carver's Creek Township, known as the Wicker Land, described in a deed from A. Wicker and wife to E. F. Moore.
4. A Tract of Land in 71st Township containing 150 acres, known as the Wright land.

Terms: Cash.

J. B. STARR,
Assignee.

April 29, '96 [1d-wky 4t]

FOR SALE.

The property of "The Black River Lumber and Shingle Co.," being a large Mill with complete outfit for making Lumber and Shingles with all necessary buildings and sheds, and houses for operatives, together with the land on which said property is situate, being about ten acres, on the river bank at mouth of Moore's Creek, about 20 miles above Wilmington, N. C., is all for sale, by virtue of an order of the Superior Court. The property can be seen on application to James H. Foyle, on the premises.

For further particulars, apply to J. D. McNeill, or to the undersigned, at Fayetteville, N. C. N. W. RAY,
Commissioner.

thds

FARMERS' - ALLIANCE - EXCHANGE
MOVED NORTH.

We beg to inform the public that we have removed our stock of goods from Gillespie street to the store on

GREEN STREET,
Opposite Observer Building,

formerly occupied by Messrs. S. Sheetz & Sons, where we will be glad to receive the patronage of our friends We have largely increased our stock and will be glad to quote prices on all goods in our line before you purchase elsewhere.

Thanking our old customers for their past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same, Very respectfully,
J. & O. EVANS, Prop'rs.

apl30-tf

No Air, No Life.

Pneumonia suffocates, because the swollen tubes get solid, and keep air from the lungs. Dr. Acker's English Remedy reduces the inflammation, so the patient breathes freely, and is soon well.

Miss R. Ray, 354 W. 22d St., N.Y., says: "When threatened with pneumonia, I took one bottle of Dr. Acker's English Remedy, and the pain and cough disappeared."

3 sizes, 25c.; 50c.; $1. All Druggists.
ACKER MEDICINE CO., 16-18 Chambers St., N.Y.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

CROCKERY!
CROCKERY!!
At McMillan's Building.

CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE; ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;
HANGING LAMPS,
AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

D. A. McMILLAN.

ap9-tf

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES

COUPON.
Buck's, Jr., Range
—AND—
Child's Sewing Machine
CONTEST.
Awarded July 1, 1896.
Cut this out and preserve

On first July, 1896, we will give the girl, not over 14 years of age, who returns us the greatest number of our

BUCK STOVE AND RANGE COUPONS,

the beautiful Buck's Jr., Range—valued at $12 00.

To the girl bringing us next largest number, we will give the Child's Sewing Machine—valued at $7.50.

Both on exhibition at our store.

These Coupons will be found from time to time in the Daily and Weekly OBSERVER, the N. C. Baptist, the Sampson Democrat, the County Union, and and at our Store.

The Coupons issued from our Store will be to Cash Customers, one Coupon for each purchase amounting to 25 cents, except to purchasers of Buck's Stoves and Ranges. These will be awarded 8 Coupons to the One Dollar.

Now, little girls, you must be truthful, and if your mothers want to buy new Stoves tell them "Buck's are the BEST."

Keep your Coupons together, put them in a package, mark your name, age and the number of Coupons you have on the pakage, and send them to us by the 30th of June.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

BURPEE'S SEEDS.
—WE ARE OFFERING THESE CELEBRATED—
GARDEN SEEDS
at Catalogue Prices, thus saving postage or freight, to those who have been ordering direct.

We are still handling
BUIST'S.
At One Cent a Paper
☞ Let us have your patronage.
A. J. COOK & CO.

AT
Hunter & Co.'s Tailoring House,
13 Gillespie Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N C.,

Will be seen the Best, Largest, Finest Cheapest, display of Samples for Men and Boys' Clothing, ever before offered to the people of Fayetteville, at prices that beats the world in fine goods. Everybody can make a selection to suit themselves. Let would-be competitors meet our prices, or else forever hold their tongues. In spite of monopolies, trusts and combinations, in spite of protests from wholesalers and manufacturers who say our prices will ruin the Clothing business, we move on the same. A perfect fit guaranteed or no pay. Every man's duty is to encouage Home Enterprises. Special Inducements of 10 per cent. discount for 30 days.

April 21, 1896. 70-d2t-w2t

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets January 1, 1896, - $43,560,073.
H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
daw-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

The same expense and labor that will sow poor seeds will plant and cultivate
Peter Henderson's Seeds
WHICH NEVER DISAPPOINT.
A full supply at
HORNE'S DRUG STORE.
d48-wtf

ENGRAVED
Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards,
Workmanship of the Highest Quality; Prices Moderate.
Prices and Samples sent on application.
GEORGE N. HOFFMAN,
Practical Engraver,
516 N. Stricker St.,
64d-wtf Baltimore, Md.

The Clyde Steamship Co.
New York, Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.
FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
S S. PAWNEE.....Friday, May 15th
S. S. ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 16th
S S CROATAN.....Saturday, May 23d

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, May 16th
S. S. PAWNEE.....Thursday, May 21st
S. S. ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 23d

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
S. S. ONEIDA.....Tuesday, May 19th
S. S. CROATAN.....Tuesday, May 26th

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N.Y

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
—AND—
FERTILIZERS.
FANCY BAKERY
—AND—
RESTAURANT
HAY STREET,
(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,
Ice Cream Parties and Festivals
Furnished on Short Notice.
W. F. RAIFORD,
FAYETTEVILLE.

READER,
It is no trouble to satisfy the greatest demand of nature and thereby prepare yourself for the duties and pleasures of life by calling at
A. GARRASON'S.
—HIS STOCK OF—
Fresh, - Seasonable - Groceries
IS IMMENSE.
A trial order will convince anyone that
A. GARRASON
Handles Nothing But First Class Groceries
AS CHEAP AS SUCH GOODS CAN BE SOLD

ALWAYS FRESH
And of the Best Quality,
are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries,
FLOUR, BACON,
HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.
SEED IRISH POTATOES.
C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American
Fire Insurance Co.
Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.
B. R. HUSKE Agent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. S. HALL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Practices in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business.
OFFICE:—OBSERVER Building, Green Street.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE
Of Valuable Property.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in a cause entitled "Clem W. Huske *et. al.* Ex Parte," I will sell at public auction the following Real Estate, in and near the northern edge of Fayetteville, viz: The "Crow Place," lying at the foot of Harrington Hill, containing six tracts, aggregating fifty-four (54) acres. The property will be sub-divided to suit purchasers.

For more acurate description see Book Z, No. 4, page 65, &c.

Time of sale, Monday, May 18, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

Place of sale, Court House door of Cumberland County.

Terms of sale, Cash.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

ecd-ts

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

As Amended and Changed by the State Executive Committee.

PRECINCT ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the voting precinct. In each precinct there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several precincts in the meetings first called by the County Executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all the committee meetings.

2. The chairmen of the several precinct committees shall compose the County Executive committee, which shall meet at the same time and place as the county convention first held in each election year, and elect a chairman of said county committee, who need not be a member of the committee, and he shall preside at all meetings of said committee, and shall hold his place until his successor shall be elected. A majority of said precinct chairmen, in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum. The county committee shall likewise appoint a central committee of five, who shall act in its stead when the county committee is not in session. Wherever a township contains two or more voting precincts, the chairman of the several precinct committees shall compose the Township Executive committee, whose duty it shall be to call all necessary Township conventions and the chairman of the Township committee shall preside at all Township conventions. The Township committee shall elect its own chairman. Should any Township committee fail to call a Township convention, when necessary, the chairman of the County Executive committee shall call the same.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any precinct to elect its executive committee for a period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said precinct.

4. The members of the precinct committee shall elect to any vacancy occurring in said committees.

5. The County Executive Committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each precinct, at the court house door, and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in their respective precincts on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county conventions, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county conventions from the voters of meeting so held shall elect their delegates to represent the precincts in the county conventions from the voters of the respective voting precincts, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective voting precincts on all questions that may come before said county conventions. In case no meeting shall be held in any precinct in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the precinct executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

PRIMARY.

6. At every precinct meeting there shall, before delegates to the county convention are elected, be a vote taken for the different candidates for office, whose names may be presented and the delegates shall vote in the township and county conventions their respective precincts in accordance with this vote; that is to say, each candidate shall receive in the township and county conventions that proportion of the vote to which the precinct may be entitled which he received in the precinct meeting. The chairman and secretary of the precinct meeting shall certify to the township and county convention the vote received by each candidate at the precinct meeting.

7. Each precinct shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions of thirteen Democratic votes cast by the precinct at the last preceding Gubernatorial election: Provided, That every voting precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote, and each precinct may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

8. The chairman of precinct committees shall preside at all precinct meetings. In their absence any other member of said committees may preside.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional conventions one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes cast at the last preceding Gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said conventions: Provided, that every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

At every precinct meeting before delegates to the township convention and at every county convention, before delegates to State, Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial or other conventions are chosen, there shall be a vote taken for the different candidates for office, whose names may be presented, and the delegates shall vote their respective precincts and counties in accordance with this vote: that is to say, each candidate shall receive in the State, Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial, or other conventions, the proportion of the vote to which the county may be entitled which he received in the county convention, and in township conventions he shall have his proportion of the precinct vote. The chairman and secretary of the precinct or county convention shall certify to each convention the vote received by each candidate at the precinct or county convention, and no other instruction shall be given: Provided that where only one candidate is presented it shall be lawful to instruct for him.

At all State and district, county and township conventions the delegates from the different counties and voting precincts may disregard the vote of their respective counties or voting precincts to any candidate, provided two-thirds majority of all his votes from the county or voting precincts consent thereto.

2. The chairman, or, in his absence, any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committees, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts, and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTION.

The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes, cast therein at the last preceding gubernational election, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: Provided, That every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. At all conventions the delegates shall be selected, as near as may be, from the friends and supporters of the candidates voted for.

2. Such delegates—or alternates of absent delegates—as may be present at any Democratic convention, shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their precinct or county may be entitled.

3. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the announcement by the chairman of said convention.

4. All the Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancies occurring in their respective bodies.

5. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State convention shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

6. It shall be the duty of the county committee, and of its chairman, to furnish such information and make such reports to the chairman of the State committee as he may desire.

Adopted by the Democratic Executive committee at Raleigh, N. C., April 9, 1896.

JAMES H. POU, chairman,
Smithfield, N. C.

WILEY RUSH, Secretary,
Asheboro, N. C.

NOTE.

As a result of the passage of the new election law many townships have been divided into voting precincts and no committees have been elected for these precincts; the several County Executive committees are hereby requested to appoint, as soon as practicable, committees for each new precinct, appointing whenever practicable the members of the old township committee resident in the new precincts. The committees thus appointed will serve until their successors shall be elected, which should be at first precinct meeting hereafter held. JAMES H. POU,
Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com.

Cause of Mexico's Prosperity.

Washington Correspondence Raleigh News and Observer.

Representative Newlands recently wrote to ex-Governor Shepherd requesting his views upon the economic condition of Mexico, and enclosed a resolution which Mr. Newlands has before the Ways and Means committee of the House, directing that committee to inquire what effect the differences of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries has upon the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Newlands received the following from Governor Shepherd, and the letter will be put before the committee of Ways and Means:

"My Dear Mr. Newlands: In response to your request to give you a view of the economic conditions of Mexico, as I have found them, while its financial policy has rested on a silver basis, I beg leave to say that it will give me great pleasure to comply with it.

"I have been a resident of Mexico since 1880. When I first went there the ratio between silver and gold was 15½ to 1. The first exchange I bought was at the rate of 15 per cent. in coin silver on a New York draft. Since then, owing to the demonetization of silver, many changes have occurred in the rate of exchange. During the famine which existed for the whole period from 1889 to 1893, when two-thirds of all the grain used for food in Mexico was bought from the United States, the ratio of exchange ranged from 60 to 95 per cent. and at times went as high as 100.

"Notwithstanding this, Mexico met all her obligations, paid all her interest, and suffered less than any other country. The present condition of the silver market is leading the people of Mexico to do their own manufacturing.

"As an instance of this I may cite Chihuahua as an example. An iron foundry and machine shop was established there some time ago with $60,000 capital for the purpose of manufacturing the mining and other machinery for which there was a large and growing demand in that vicinity, and which was formerly supplied by the United States. The success of this venture may be realized when it is known that the capital was increased to $300,000, and that the company secured a contract recently for a large amount of machinery in competition with the firm of Frazier & Chalmers and other large concerns in this country. Cheap cloth ing, which was formerly purchased in the United States and Europe, is now manufactured in Mexico. At Chihuahua a canning establishment, with a capital of $1,500,000 is now being organized for the purpose of preserving meats and fruits, and a brewery, with a capital of $200,000, is being put in operation. A woolen factory, with $200,000 capital, was started and was enlarged last season to meet the increased demands upon it. Smelters at Chihuahua now treat the Mexican ores that were formerly sent across the border at heavy expense. Numerous other enterprises have been established and are in contemplation, all having the effect of giving remunerative employment to Mexican artisans and laborers, and, what is equally important, serving to keep Mexican money in Mexico, for the fruit of all these forms of industry represent the life necessities for which Mexico has heretofore been dependent on this country and Europe.

"The conditions in Chihuahua are truer of the more advanced portions of Mexico, and the advancement is steady and remarkable throughout. In the northwestern part of Mexico a railroad will be built within the next year, running from El Paso to a point south of Corralitas, a distance of 250 miles, opening up mines and agricultural resources. The $5,000,000 capital for the undertaking has been subscribed by New York parties.

"The conditions of the people have improved correlatively with the development of the country. The district of El Fuerte, which furnishes the part of the mountains in which mines are located, has doubled in population in the past fifteen years, and its productive capacity correspondingly increased. Formerly the peon system of labor which pervaded all Mexico, was the rule in El Fuerte. Now the scarcity of workmen is so great that almost everything is produced on shares, and it is almost impossible to raise a crop unless the workmen are interested in it.

"Another instance may be recitedshowing the wonderful progress of northwest Mexico. When the Mexican Central railroad was first opened, it was thought that the northern part of it would be unremunerative. The opening of mines and development of agriculture along this portion of the road, however, have made it the most profitable section of the world.

"Shortly before my departure I was conversing with a very intelligent Mexican banker. He declared that he wanted the difference between silver and gold maintained, as it enabled the Mexicans to keep their money in their own country. Other Mexican financiers with whom I talked hold the same views. There have been but two or three bank failures in Mexico since I have resided there. The Mexican banks are required to keep one-third their circulation in silver dollars in their vaults. The system in Mexico allows the miner to send his silver to the Government depositories and receive silver dollars in return for it in any part of the country where there is an assay office, the Government tax and cost being about 4 1 3 per cent.

"Perhaps the best sign of the stability of Mexico under a silver policy may be found in the fact that Mexican 5 per cent. bonds stand at 93 in London."

The Candidate With Two Faces.

New York Sun.

It is an astonishing thing that the leading candidate for the Republican nomination has been able to go on winning delegates in State after State, to a number variously estimated at from 350 to 400 and upward, without disclosing his real present opinions on the most important question before the country. His managers are playing a double game as between the East and the West. Nothing like it was ever attempted successfully on the same scale in politics. Other candidates have put themselves squarely on record in the platforms of the State conventions which their friends have controlled. McKinley is as dumb as death about his present beliefs.

The peculiarity of Major McKinley's financial record is that it enables his promoters to offer to the silver Republicans of the West and South certain votes of his in Congress and certain passages from his speeches proving that he is one of silver's best friends; and at the same time to exhibit to the sound currency Republicans of the Eastern States other votes of the Major's, and other passages from his speeches, as evidence that the cause of honest money would be safe with him in the White House. This double-action record is not creditable to the man who has achieved it, but it is uncommonly convenient while the conventions are being held.

Now, the absolute truth about this truly remarkable record is this: While there are votes of Major McKinley against free silver, and hazy passages in some of his financial speeches in Congress which, apart from the context, have the superficial appearance of soundness, his whole course has been one of indecision, tergiversation, and lack of backbone. Almost the only positive statement which a careful examination of his record reveals is contained in his speech in the House of Representatives on June 24, 1890. It is unique in its simplicity, directness, and candor, and therefore worth putting into conspicuous type:

"I WANT THE DOUBLE STANDARD."

We observe that this is not one of the extracts which the McKinley boomers like to quote, at least in this part of the country. Nevertheless, it is Mr. McKinley's platform as most recently revised. He wants the double standard. He is against the single gold standard, for the firm and honorable maintenance of which the New York Republicans have declared themselves. All efforts to induce him to say whether he has changed his mind since June 24, 1890, whether he yet wants the double standard and the fifty-cent dollar, are indignantly denounced by Congressman Grosvenor and the other boomers as "the most contemptible trick ever attempted."

[McKinley is the same kind of double standard man as Mr. Cleveland.]

H. H. Holmes Hanged.

Philadelphia, May 7.—The murderer, Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, was hanged this morning in the county prison for the killing of Benjamin F. Pietzel. The drop fell at 10:12 o'clock, and twenty minutes later he was pronounced dead by the prison officials, Dr. Sharp and Dr. Bateher. The execution was in every way entirely devoid of any sensational features. To the last he was self-possessed and cool, even to the extent of giving a word of advice to Assistant Superintendent Richardson, as the latter was arranging the final details. He died as he had lived, unconcerned and thoughtless, apparently, of the future. Even with the recollection still vividly before him of the recent confession in which he admitted the killing of a score of persons of both sexes and in all parts of the country, he refuted everything, and almost his last words were a point blank denial of any crime committed except the deaths of two women at his hands by malpractice. Of the murder of several members of the Pietzel family, he denied all complicity, part eularly of the father, for whose death he was suffering the penalty.

The Personal Side of Washington.

General A. W. Greely, of Arctic fame, begins, in the March "Ladies' Home Journal," his articles on George Washington, which are expected to create considerable discussion. General Greely has read over 2000 of Washington's private letters, and he writes in a frank, unbiased way of the personal side of Washington. His first article will deal with the loves and courtships of Washington and his final marriage to the widow Custis. General Greely's articles are not likely to confirm the estimate of those who regard Washington in an ideal way. But they are truthful and admirably portray the man as he was—in reality.

Women wearing Worth dresses and men wearing diamonds, are just as unhappy and uncomfortable over stomach and bowel troubles as are those who have only calico and bone buttons.

None of us live natural lives. We eat too much and are careless about our health. Abused nature finally revolts. The rebellion is slight at first, but it grows. Occasional constipation becomes chronic. Bowels won't work. Stomach gets sour and generates gas. Liver gets full of bile. Bile gets into the blood. Headaches come, dizziness, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath, distress after eating—and all because Nature did not have the little help she needed.

One of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets would start the poisonous matter in the way it should go. If there's a good deal of it, better take two—that's a mildly cathartic dose.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets never gripe and they *cure permanently*. You needn't take them forever—just long enough to regulate the bowels—then stop. In this way you don't become a slave to their use as with other pills. Once used, they are always in favor.

Some designing dealers do not permit their customers to have Dr. Pierce's Pellets because inferior pills afford greater profits. Such dealers are short-sighted. They overlook the fact that next time you will go where you *are* supplied with what you ask for.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE MICHIGAN INFAMY.

It Was Dickinson's Work.

Washington Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.

The silver leaders do not consider the loss of Michigan as in any way affecting the situation so far as the control of the Democratic national convention is concerned. While the reports sent from that State showed a very strong sentiment towards the restoration of silver, and while there is no doubt that the majority of the Democrats of that State are silver men, still the power of the administration forces there was recognized and Michigan has been considered as a State wherein a victory for free coinage was simply a possibility—not a probability.

The state is strongly republican. There is not a ghost of a chance of a democratic elector from Michigan.

The result of the convention is regarded by the silver men here as valuable to the silver cause, for the inside story which comes from Detroit shows that the gold standardites won only by controlling men who were elected to the convention as silver men—controlling them by means of the power of the federal administration which it is hardly necessary to explain, Don Dickinson had solidly at his back.

Dickinson and the politicians he controlled thwarted the will of the people. The same tactics are to be tried in all the states, but the people will not be caught napping again. They will see to it that only genuine silver men are sent as delegates to the conventions—men who cannot be controlled by any outside influences whatever, but who will represent the people.

In speaking about the Michigan result to-day Senator Jones, of Arkansas, said:

"I have not received sufficient information as to the details of the Michigan convention to speak positively on the subject. My understanding is that a majority of in the neighborhood of 200 delegates were instructed for silver and that by some sort of argument enough were drawn over to the other side to accomplish the result reported. I am told that this was worked through inducing a number of delegates to be represented by proxies whom they supposed were silver men, but who were not. I do not, in the absence of positive information, state this to be a fact, but it so appears from what I hear.

"As far as the loss of the delegates to the national convention is concerned, it is not a matter of consequence. It will not prevent our controlling the convention. We shall have a majority of a hundred or more without counting any of the Michigan delegates.

"The serious question is whether patriotism or pelf will control. I think the result in Michigan will be a warning to our silver people not to send any man to the state or national conventions whom they do not know to be honest. I think they will be careful in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and the other states. A tremendous effort is being made by the gold men in the states named. My information is that they cannot defeat us. In Cook county, Illinois, they are moving heaven and earth. It is a mighty hot fight, but our people are confident."

BLACKBURN FOR PRESIDENT.

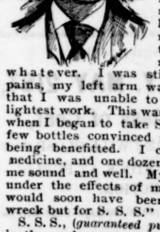
Carlisle Will Have a Formidable Adversary.

Washington telegram to Atlanta Constitution

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, is the latest democratic presidential candidate. To carry Kentucky for gold, the administration people put out Carlisle as one of their favorite son candidates. To neutralize this, the free coinage men have launched Senator Blackburn's boom. They did it at Frankfort yesterday, and Senator Blackburn's friends think the Kentucky convention will declare for Blackburn and free coinage. This will make the fight in Kentucky the most interesting in the union. The great mass of the people of the Blue Grass State are for free coinage, but the officeholders and the Louisville ring are for gold. All the prominent democratic orators of the country on both sides of the question will take part in the campaign. Senator Vest, of Missouri, will probably be the first free coinage orator to invade the state. Senator Blackburn feels very confident of the result in Kentucky. He expects to actively enter the campaign in a few days.

Beware Of Mercury!

Mr. Henry Roth, of 1848 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time, he was seized with rheumatic pains, and red lumps and sores covered his body.



"I was in a horrible fix" he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good whatever. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless so that I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefitted. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have been a complete wreck but for S. S. S."

S. S. S., *(guaranteed purely vegetable)* is the only cure for real blood diseases. The mercurial treatment of the doctors always does more harm than good. Beware of mercury! Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

NOTICE.

Remember, being in the line of immigration for North Carolina, I am in touch with prospective emigrants and colonization developments, so list your lands with me now. No charges until a sale is made.

I am also in the insurance business—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent. of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you in it?

I am manufacturers' agent for Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. Have your work done by the Wind Mills. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Papers for Sale

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20cents per hundred.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word **"Castoria"** and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless?**

Do You Know that **35 average** doses of Castoria are furnished for **35 cents,** or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

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"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules and Ointment, and two Sizes of Ointment. A Sure Relief and Cure for Piles of every degree and degree. It acts directly upon the parts, and by the use of carbolic acid, which is a painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often results in a surgical operation necessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We Guarantee Six Boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. 2 sizes, $1 and $2. Sent by mail.

JAPANESE PILE OINTMENT, 25c. a Box.

CONSTIPATION Cured. Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS

Botanic Blood Balm

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY FOR

All Skin and Blood Diseases

It purifies, builds up and enriches the blood, and never fails to cure the most inveterate BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, If directions are followed. Thousands of grateful people sound its praises and attest its virtues.

WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

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R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

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The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

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—AND—

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in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

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Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

—I HAVE A FEW—

Breech Loading Double and Single Barrel Guns

LEFT OVER FROM MY CHRISTMAS SALES.

Also a few Muzzle Loading Double and Single Guns.

Also about 25 Enfield Rifles and Muskets,

REMNANTS LEFT BY THE OLD CONFEDS.

All to be sold in the next thirty days at astonishingly low prices for cash or trade.

Old Muzzle Loaders taken in part pay for Breech Loaders.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

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AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow St.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Of Valuable Property.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in a cause entitled "Clem W. Huske *et. al.* Ex Parte," I will sell at public auction the following Real Estate, in and near the northern edge of Fayetteville, viz: The "Crow Place," lying at the foot of Harrington Hill, containing six tracts, aggregating fifty-four (54) acres. The property will be sub-divided to suit purchasers.

For more accurate description see Book Z, No. 4, page 65, &c.

Time of sale, Monday, May 18, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

Place of sale, Court House door of Cumberland County.

Terms of sale, Cash.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

ecd-ts

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 12th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 9, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10.35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:05 "
Leave Sanford,	12:02 p m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:25 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:12 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:59 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:41 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunday
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

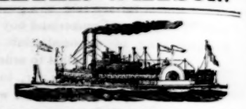
SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



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New York Wilmington, N. C.,

—AND—

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At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

S. S. ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 2nd
S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, May 9th

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, May 2nd
S. S. ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 9th

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

S. S. ONEIDA.....Tuesday, May 5th
S. S. CROATAN.....Tuesday, May 12th

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES
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W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N.Y

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson..	2 03	11 03	.....
Lea eSelma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arri eFlorence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	10 80
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	

	No. 48 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	7 00	
Leave Magnolia.	10 56	8 31	
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	9 40	
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	10 27	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:35 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M. arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, all daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt,
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.